

The Nation

VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 999.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1884.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1884.

The Week.

THERE are good reasons for believing that the history of the "Tallapoosa Treaty," as it is given in a Boston letter to the *Herald*, is substantially correct. According to it, General Butler "happened" to be in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on July 26, and the United States war-ship *Tallapoosa*, with Secretary Chandler on board, happened to be lying in the harbor at the same time. Mr. Chandler, who was moving about in his political capacity as "Bill" rather than in his official capacity as Secretary of the Navy, happened to run across Butler in the town. They fell into a conversation which became so interesting that they adjourned it to the cabin of the *Tallapoosa*, where two and a half hours were consumed in finishing it. On the following day Butler returned to Boston, and Chandler steamed out to sea, landing in due course of time at Bar Harbor, where Mr. Blaine happened to be resting. After a conference in Blaine's cottage, between Blaine, Chandler, Steve Elkins, and Robeson, Chandler sailed away again, and soon afterwards touched once more at Portsmouth. Curiously enough, Butler happened again to be in town, and by a mere coincidence Senator Hale and Robeson were there too. The four came together quite accidentally at a private house and held a long consultation. On the following day Butler and Chandler sailed for Gloucester together, and a day later Butler sent his letter to the editor of the *Sun* announcing his determination to run for the Presidency.

The inference which has been drawn from this series of accidental meetings is that Butler is going to run for the Presidency in the interest of Blaine, and that his reward will be the payment of his campaign expenses by the Blaine managers, and due "recognition" after election in case of Blaine's success. It is recalled that previous to his meeting with Chandler, Butler had been hanging about New York in a condition of great uncertainty about his course as a Presidential candidate, and had, report said, sent word to Governor Cleveland that he would like to meet him. The Governor's reputed reply, that he could be found at any time at the Executive Office in the Capitol at Albany, is said to have convinced Butler that Cleveland was not a true friend of the laboring man. How much of truth or fiction there is in all this we do not pretend to say. But it has been perfectly evident that Butler and Kelly have been waiting, ever since Cleveland was nominated, for offers of conciliation which have not been forthcoming. Butler has taken his goods to the other market and has found a ready purchaser. Kelly is apparently still waiting for bids, but we presume it is only a question of time when he will come to terms with the same buyers. The main object of both bargains will be to cut down Cleveland's vote, especially in this city, by turning over as much of Tammany's strength as possible to Butler. It will be transferred on the ground

that Cleveland is a bogus reformer and an enemy of the workingman.

General Butler's address to his "constituents" as a letter of acceptance is a little too long, and as an autobiography a good deal too short. It gives no account of his various military exploits, of the Fort Fisher expedition, or the efficient aid he rendered the cause of labor by getting himself "bottled up" so that all his work had to be done by General Grant, nor of his rise into prominence as a repudiator at the close of the war, nor of his own career as a monopolist and attorney of monopolies, by which he has accumulated the money with which his dupes imagine that he now proposes to deal monopoly its death-blow. It has been a marvellous career altogether, and there has been nothing more buffoon-like in it than the advice he gives the laboring men now. Here it is:

"In framing your electoral ticket, make a fusion in all the States with the supposed minority, and make it upon this theory: not that you are going to vote for the electors of any candidate opposed to your interests, not that the friends of the other candidate are going to vote for yours, but agree that you will run the same electoral ticket, provided the electors who compose it are, as they ought to be, reputable men who will be bound by their honorable undertakings, which is all there is that binds the Electoral College to vote in any direction; and then have it agreed that the electoral vote of the State shall be divided in the Electoral College according to the number of votes thrown for your candidate and the number of votes thrown for the other candidate on the same ticket. The number of votes which each candidate gets will be known with substantial accuracy long before the official count is made. Therefore, you will have every incentive to vote for your candidate, because the larger number of votes you cast the more electoral votes will your candidate get, and the less will the other have. And those who are voting for the same electors with you will throw as many votes as they can for their candidate in order that he shall have as large a share of the electoral vote of the State as possible, neither, in fact, voting for the candidate of the other. Thus you will show your strength and hold the balance of power."

The result of this advice in Massachusetts and New York, the only States in which Butler is known to have a large following, would be the selection of a fusion ticket of Blaine-Butler electors. In the event of the fusion ticket carrying the day, Butler would get a number of electors proportioned to the number of votes thrown for him, and neither Blaine nor Cleveland would be elected. The "balance of power" would then be in the hands of Benjamin and his electors with a vengeance, for they might throw the election into the House, and so elect Cleveland, or they might make a deal with Blaine. The idea that electors chosen to carry out such a fusion as this will be "reputable men bound by their honorable undertakings," like the old free-soilers and abolitionists to whom Butler compares them, is a good joke. They will of course be on the make just as Ben is himself, and the question

as to which particular candidate they will sell out is one which every man will decide for himself. Perhaps a better joke even than this, however, is that while he calls on his followers to "fuse," he is careful to warn them that they must expect no money from him to fuse with. "Organize," he says, "in every State." But what does the old fellow mean by "organize"?

"When the word 'organize' is used, at once spring up to the mind the political machines which have been created, caucuses, conventions, and delegates who can be bought and sold in the market like sheep; the contrivances by which the people's enemies have conspired to take away their rights. By that word I mean nothing of that sort. Organize in your workshop; agree to vote together for one ticket. *There need be no great and expensive meetings.* You can vote together without a brass band just as well as you can with one. *Torchlight processions are an invention of your enemies to deceive you into following their banner and marching to their music, and into not voting for your own interests and the interests of your wives and your children.*"

The Reformer evidently does not mean to throw good money after bad in this campaign.

The Prohibitionists in Massachusetts have issued a call for a convention next month, at which they will nominate a full electoral and State ticket. If they endorse St. John, as we suppose is their intention, they will undoubtedly draw off a good many votes from Blaine, and these, together with those of the Independent Republicans, will be enough to give the State to the Democrats unless General Butler can counteract the effect by his appeal to the labor vote. Therefore, if there are a large number of Democratic laboring men in Massachusetts who wish to carry the State for Blaine, they can help to do it by voting for Butler. The General, with his wonderful good sense and frankness, is doing all in his power to make this perfectly plain to them.

The Massachusetts Independents are receiving information from New Hampshire and Vermont which shows that the Blaine campaign is not "rushing ahead like a prairie fire" in either State. One New Hampshire bolter says there are seventy-five Republicans in his town who will vote for Cleveland, that the State is honeycombed with the same kind of Republicans, and that with hard work it can be carried by the Democrats. In Vermont the lack of enthusiasm for Blaine is so marked that the Republican majority of 25,000 which was given to Garfield is likely to drop to 15,000 this year. The trouble in Vermont is due mainly to dissatisfaction at the way in which Mr. Blaine's friends tried to defend him by bespattering Mr. Edmunds, and to the influence of a letter which Mr. Edmunds is said to have written for private circulation among the Republican leaders of the State in 1880, in reference to Mr. Blaine's qualifications for the Presidency. In that letter, a man who read it declares that Mr. Edmunds said "Whenever Thurman and I have joined hands against Jay Gould and fel-

lows of that sort in the Senate, James G. Blaine has invariably started up from behind Gould's breastworks, musket in hand." The same authority adds: "The letter as a whole was, by declaration and unmistakable implication, an indictment of the public political integrity of Blaine, as a man who used his public trust for private profit. No man reading the letter could think otherwise." It is noticeable that Senator Edmunds is, according to recent reports, "living quietly at his home in Burlington, avoiding all publicity."

Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, says that his political barometer tells him that Blaine and Logan will be elected, and, being pressed for reasons for his belief, replies: "Say what the Democrats please, they cannot disguise the fact, nor change it, that a large class of our people are 'hero-worshippers,' having a love for the dashing, the brilliant, and the audacious. We all know that Blaine appeals largely to this class. He is a man who touches the heart of the masses, and causes quicker pulsations and more enthusiastic work." This is all the reason Mr. Rice gives, and we may add that it is all the reason which any Blaine advocate gives. At present the Blaine canvass is precisely what we predicted it would be when he was nominated. All attempts at argument are met with "Hurrah for Jim Blaine!" All pretence of reasoning has been abandoned. Not a Blaine speaker or editor can be induced to discuss Blaine's record either as a railroad operator, Speaker, or Secretary of State. What about the Mulligan letters? "Oh, Blaine is dashing, brilliant, audacious. Hurrah for Jim Blaine!" What about the Landreau claim and his South American policy? "Oh, all the British free-traders are against Blaine and all the dynamite Irishmen are for him. Hurrah for Jim Blaine!" Whenever Blaine's name is mentioned at a Blaine meeting, no matter what the connection, there is at once a tremendous outburst of preconcerted applause. The idea seems to be that he can be yelled into the White House as he was through the Chicago Convention—that the power of clap-trap is great enough to elect a man President of the United States, even when his record is so bad that his advocates do not dare to publish their attempts to explain it.

The Blaine papers' unwillingness to discuss their candidate's railroad transactions we can understand and sympathize with; but what is the reason they have nothing to say about his "vigorous foreign policy"? When lawyers like Messrs. Evarts and Hoar, who have themselves been Cabinet officers, come out for Blaine, they must at least believe that the executive and diplomatic business of the country would be safe in his hands. Cannot the newspapers which are supporting Blaine get such defenders as these to furnish some sort of an apology for his behavior in the State Department, or some sort of reason for thinking his career as Secretary warrants them in recommending him to the votes of his fellow-citizens? We venture to suggest as good topics for such a defence the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and Mr. Blaine's management of the canal ques-

tion and the Monroe doctrine; his dealings with the Irish "suspects"; his recognition of the Calderon Government in Peru; his adroit handling of the Landreau claim; his responsibility for Hurlbut's wild acts in Peru, and his intervention in the dispute between Guatemala and Mexico. These are public matters, and do not relate in any way to Mr. Blaine's "private" life. Moreover, we have always been assured that his "foreign policy" was one of his strongest claims to the title of statesman. He is spoken of as the Disraeli of America, and yet not one of his Jingo friends has the courage to explain or analyze his foreign policy at all. How is this?

The *Tribune* has committed the curious mistake of comparing the "war record" of the candidates. It reproaches Cleveland with sending a substitute to the war in the person of a "criminal," as if Blaine had been fighting away in the field himself all the time. Cleveland stayed at home to support his mother and sisters, at the age of twenty-five, while his two brothers went to the war. Blaine was thirty-one years old, and had no such claims on him, but stayed at home to lobby and make money in Washington. His defenders now say he was a rich man when he entered Congress in 1863, by way of meeting the charge that he made his fortune while in Congress. He sent a substitute to the war, but, characteristically enough, it is uncertain whether the \$200 he paid him came out of his own pocket or not, and even whether he did not make money out of the transaction. Characteristically, too, he got the substitute employed in the Provost Marshal's office in Augusta, so that he never took the field. Characteristically, too, the substitute, being, like his principal, "on the make," took to selling fraudulent exemption papers, and got into jail therefor. In fact, a more thoroughly Blaineish episode than his contribution to the military service of his country, in the hour of its trial, there is not in Blaine's whole career. Their calling attention to it is another illustration of the fatuity of his advocates.

Complaints about the methods of Steve Elkins are heard very freely in Ohio and West Virginia, and surprise is rather curiously expressed that he should attempt to conduct the Blaine campaign on so low a moral level. It is our opinion that he is doing that because he was selected to conduct it so. Steve is not in the high moral business, and never has been. The peculiar methods which he used so successfully in securing Blaine's nomination, will be employed in the canvass for his election. In Steve's opinion, success in politics is "largely a question of finance." It is said in Ohio and West Virginia that he is already beginning to colonize the States with illegal negro voters, and that he will spend money freely in both. In West Virginia the hostility to him is already so great that it is said to be unsafe for him to show himself in the State. These reports may or may not be true. There is nothing in Elkins's history which makes them inherently improbable. The operations attributed to him are those which he has always believed in. That he will be able to help his candidate by them this year we do not for a mo-

ment believe. The opposition to Blaine is not of the kind which can be "bought off," and the principal effect of attempts to overcome it by colonization and other illegal methods will be to incense Republicans who are now trying to convince themselves that they ought to support Blaine.

As the Government employees usually receive payment of a half month's salary on the 14th or 15th day of each month, the faces of the members of the Republican Finance Committee in Washington are said to have borne glad smiles of expectancy on Thursday and Friday last. But a *Post* (Washington) reporter, who visited their headquarters on Friday afternoon, observed that their lean and hungry look had returned, not a contributor having visited the rooms during the day. The clerks are still receiving the circulars, which, it should be said, are directed to their residences, their office address being, upon sober second thought, cancelled. The inconvenience of discovering such addresses, to which the Committee has been subjected, is very manifest, and generally awakens inquiry upon the part of a clerk, who cannot reconcile this timidity of approach with the avowed intention of the circular to abide by the letter and spirit of the Civil-Service Act, to which it has the effrontery to refer him.

A "Buffalo Clergyman" writes to the *Sun*, controverting a statement which he says is made in "the letter missal" of the Independents of that city who examined the Cleveland scandal, that clergymen are poor investigators of charges of immorality. He thinks they are very good investigators indeed, and argues the matter through half a column of the *Sun*. The passage he quotes from "the Report of the Sixteen Independents," however, never appeared in that document at all, nor did anything like it. It is taken from an article in the *Evening Post*. This leads us to fear that the *Sun* has been surrendering its space to Mr. Ball, of whom the *Buffalo Express*, after trusting him for a few days, was compelled to say that it believed he tried to tell the truth, but did not know how; in other words, he is probably more muddleheaded than mendacious. What the Sixteen Independents did say about the scandalmongering clergymen of Buffalo was, that "the two clergymen whose profession has been invoked to give weight to these charges have no personal knowledge of the facts, and under the circumstances could not possibly have such knowledge. They have ventured to state as facts known to themselves stories which rest upon the merest hearsay, and which, when traced to their alleged sources, are in every case denied by the persons to whom they are ascribed."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has an extraordinary article in the *North American Review*, urging "the need of liberal divorce laws." She desires to counteract the evil effect of Judge Noah Davis's recent discussion of our divorce system and the agitation for a uniform national divorce law. She seems to be afraid that in passing a uniform divorce law we shall get a too stringent one, though how this can

be brought about in a country whose divorce system is as liberal as ours, she does not explain. The only effect of passing a national law on the subject would be to have a marriage or a divorce in one part of the United States recognized as a valid marriage or divorce anywhere. Articles like that of Mrs. Stanton make the tyrant man smile, and wonder what sort of laws we shall live under when women have a hand in making them. The women-suffragists could afford to pay Mrs. Stanton a handsome salary to stop writing.

The papers read at the Bankers' Convention at Saratoga were generally of a high character, coming from that rare order of ability in which practical experience is combined with theoretical knowledge of the principles of finance. The address of Mr. L. J. Gage, the President of the Association, was perhaps the most noticeable of the series in this regard. That of Mr. George Hague, of Montreal, on the principles of discount, was also extremely well considered, and was fully entitled to the vote of thanks accorded to it. We cannot speak so highly of Mr. John Thompson's plan for mitigating the effects of commercial crises by virtually giving to the holders of United States bonds the right to issue legal-tender notes to the extent of their holdings, not exceeding \$100,000,000 in all. This is what Mr. Thompson's suggestion comes to, for it obviously makes no difference whether the bondholders issue the notes, or whether the Government issues the notes to them on the security of the bonds. So extensive a power in the way of expansion and contraction of the currency has never been given to private individuals in any part of the world. Regarded as a permanent safety-valve for commercial crises, the remedy would be insufficient because the public debt itself is in course of rapid extinction. Most people will agree, however, with Mr. Thompson in the belief that the present commercial depression has reached low-water mark, and that the turn of the tide may be expected soon.

The Arctic cannibal sensation has done no good of any kind, so far as can now be seen, and it is difficult to make out what good it was expected to do. It has brought to light the fact that Henry was shot for disobedience of orders; but this had been reported already at Washington, and it is no part of the business of the Government to keep the newspapers informed of any punishments of this sort. The discovery of the fact of cannibalism does not increase or diminish General Hazen's responsibility, and there was no reason for supposing that Greely had ever known of anything of the kind. There are things in this world that are too horrible to be related in conversation, and the old rule in journalism was to draw the line at these, unless the public interest demanded that it should be crossed.

It is an unfortunate result of the fact that a newspaper is not only a pulpit for moral exhortation, but also a commercial venture, that where a sensation or "exposure" is concerned the question asked is, not only whether

it will do any good, but also whether it will sell; and the great rivalry in exposures and sensations which have been the main feature of the news market of recent years has now brought us to a point at which a person with a delicate stomach may well hesitate before looking in the "news columns" of any newspaper—for news is news, and a sensation once started has to go through every newspaper in some form or other. When "chairs of journalism" are established in our colleges and university, the moral question relating to the treatment of exposures and sensations will form an interesting part of the course. Is the true test of an exposure the interest of the public in the matter exposed, or is it the horror and disgust that the facts properly dished up will excite? Is it the duty of an editor to publish any duly authenticated or probable story brought to his knowledge, no matter what agony and humiliation the publication must entail, provided it will sell the paper? Is the constant publication of such stories, and the consequent successful sale of large editions, the true test of eminence in the profession?

Private advices from the West confirm the published despatches as to the condition and size of the crops, and as a consequence the fear is once more expressed that we are going to suffer from "over production" in wheat and corn—that the price per bushel will fall so low that either the railroad charges will be excessive, and make the margin of profit to the producer small, or else that the railroad charges will have to be made so light that their chance of earning dividends will be worse than ever. But then the economists who take this gloomy view of the future, should remember that there is no way of checking over-production of wheat and corn by combinations of producers like those resorted to in pig-iron and other manufacturing industries; and also that the more grain the railroads have to transport, the lower the rate at which they can afford to transport it; and also that the process of cheapening food by extensive production has been going on for many generations without doing the world any serious permanent injury.

The great political crisis in Norway, which began in 1880, has run its course slowly but completely, although the vital constitutional question which lay at the bottom of it has not been definitively settled. The termination is the triumph of the popular or peasants' party, but under circumstances which render it possible to say that the Conservatives have not surrendered their principle, and the King, though yielding, guards his prerogative intact. That the protracted and violent agitation has not led, as was often apprehended, to an armed collision between the radical democratic majority in the Storting (which asserted the unlimited right of the people to alter the Constitution by legislative resolutions, unsanctioned by the Crown) and the Government (which maintained that the King had an implicit absolute veto in constitutional matters—unlike the explicit veto in common legislation, which the fundamental law of the kingdom made suspensive only), must be a matter of congratulation to all parties concerned. The trial of the Selmer Cabinet, impeach-

ed in the spring of last year for various unconstitutional proceedings, and chiefly for not promulgating the resolution, passed by three successive Storthings and hence overriding the royal veto, binding the Ministers (or "State Councillors") to appear at the legislative sittings, was a very slow affair. Debates on the right of those members of the Lagthing, or smaller branch of the Storting, who had voted for the resolution, to sit as judges in the court which was to decide in their own cause against the Cabinet—a court composed of the Lagthing and the Supreme Tribunal of the realm—and long speeches and long adjournments, consumed a great deal of time, while the excitement was at fever height, and avowed or virtual Republicans were making open preparations to give force by arms to the expected condemnation, should this be disregarded by the Crown as a stretch of popular power unwarranted by the Constitution. Nor were the Conservatives inactive, and King Oscar II., addressing, in January last, a deputation of the Swedish Diet, emphatically announced his determination to stand by his rights, the threatened nullification of which would undermine the entire basis on which the union of Sweden and Norway rested.

At the close of February the condemnation of Selmer, which the composition of the tribunal (the Court of the Realm) and party pressure had rendered a foregone conclusion, was pronounced, and shortly after similar sentences were passed against several of his associates in the Cabinet. Selmer, declared deposed, ceased to appear at the sittings of the State Council, but the King announced in a so-called "Dictamen" that he could not accept a judgment of the Court of the Realm as a binding decision in constitutional questions, and was therefore resolved to continue the exercise of his powers in all their fullness. The Cabinet, however, had to be reconstructed, and the King intrusted with the task one of its members, Schweigaard, who had also been condemned, but not to the loss of his office. The new State Councillors were known for their moderation, but, as they did not attend the sittings of the Storting in accordance with the resolution of 1880, the Left in the latter body threatened them also with impeachments. To avoid fresh trials the King, following the advice of the leaders of the Conservatives, tried the formation of a Cabinet of the Centre, under Broch, a famous ex-Councillor of State, but this and similar other attempts failed. There remained no other way out of the perplexing difficulty, short of complete surrender, but to apply to the Opposition itself to take the reins of government into its hands without demanding an avowed sacrifice of principle on the part of the ruler. The veteran chief of the Democratic party, Johan Sverdrup, consented to form a cabinet on such conditions, and, of course, there was no difficulty in doing it. This consummation, about the beginning of last month, was hailed all over Norway as a happy termination of the great conflict, and the reconciliation between Oscar II. and the nation was soon after solemnly ratified by a grand celebration in Christiania.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 13, to TUESDAY, August 19, 1884 inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency was given to the press on Tuesday. It is short, occupying only one newspaper column. He cordially approves the party platform, which, he suggests, needs no amplification from the standard-bearer of the party. He therefore only briefly refers to certain truths "vital to the safety and welfare of the nation." As an effective means toward purifying the suffrage, and making office-holding "a public trust" instead of a "dedication to the profession of politics," he recommends an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from reelection. He then deals with the labor question, and asserts that our workmen should receive "their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws." He does not believe that the immigration of those intending to become citizens of this country should be discouraged, but he would make a distinction against those "who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans." "Cheap and easy transportation" is advocated as a means to commercial supremacy. On the civil-service reform question he lays down the maxim that "The selection and retention of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do unquestionable party service." He promises, in conclusion, if called to the Presidency, to "dedicate every effort to the country's good."

Gen. B. F. Butler's address accepting the Greenback-Labor and Anti-Monopoly nominations for the Presidency of the United States was published on Tuesday. It is a very diffuse document, filling six newspaper columns, and deals with a great variety of topics in Butler's characteristic way. He urges his constituents to form a People's party, and declares that he who votes for a third party will not lose his vote. General Butler closes with distinct addresses to "the Greenback Labor party and the Anti-Monopolist organization, and to the laboring men," and to the Democratic party of Massachusetts.

Mr. Blaine has instructed counsel to bring a libel suit for \$50,000 against the Indianapolis *Sentinel* for charging him with having made a forced marriage. In his despatch directing the suit to be brought he says: "I am sure that honorable Democrats alike with honorable Republicans will justify me in defending the honor of my family, if need be with my life."

General Logan, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, has been making a political tour through the cities of central and western New York during the week.

Roscoe Conkling, having been elected an honorary member of a Blaine club at Albany, declines in a letter in which he says: "I am quite out of politics, and don't wish in any way to be drawn into the pending canvass."

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of this city, announces that he will support Cleveland for President, and not Butler, as had been reported.

The wording of the call for the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, issued on Monday, is accepted as indicating that the plan of shutting out anti-Blaine Republicans from the caucuses is to be carried out. It is addressed to "the Republicans and all other voters of Massachusetts who intend to support the Republican candidates, both State and national." Chairman Lodge says that it is impossible for the call to include Independent Republicans.

A large anti-Blaine meeting was held in Casino Hall, Newport, R. I., on Friday

night. L. D. Davis, of the *Newport News*, presided. The majority of those present were well-known Republicans. Col. George E. Waring, a lifelong Republican, expressed his determination not to vote for Blaine, whom he held to be the very essence of official corruption. He spoke favorably of Governor Cleveland. The Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Wendte, Colonel Honey, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, and others, all Republicans, made anti-Blaine speeches. A club was formed, with Mr. George Gordon King as President. An address was issued to the Republican and Independent voters of Newport County.

The Michigan Republicans on Wednesday nominated for Governor Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, who received 371 votes to 243 for Cyrus G. Luce, the Granger candidate. The platform takes ground against the importation of contract labor.

The Democratic and Greenback State Central Committees of Iowa on Thursday decided to make a fusion upon one electoral ticket, the Greenbackers taking six and the Democrats seven of the candidates for electors.

Thomas Boles has been nominated by the Republicans of Arkansas for Governor.

The Missouri Democrats have nominated Gen. J. S. Marmaduke for Governor. The Georgia Democrats have renominated H. D. McDaniel for Governor.

A resolution looking to the open repudiation of the Virginia debt was offered in the Senate of that State on Saturday.

Ben Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, will resign the Commissionership and accept the nomination for Congress in the Second Ohio District made on August 7.

A call for about \$10,000,000 3 per cent. bonds will probably be issued in a few days.

The American Bankers' Association met in Saratoga on Wednesday morning, many prominent financiers being present. President Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, delivered an address in which he considered the causes and remedies for panics. He summed up the latter as follows: The maintenance of cash reserves larger than 25 per cent., a repeal of usury laws, a removal of the injurious restrictions of the National Banking Act, and the adoption of some rule to secure a uniform practice in loaning freely in times of panic out of the cash reserve. A resolution was adopted recommending discontinuance of the coinage of the standard silver dollar. A resolution was also adopted calling the attention of Congress to the necessity for legislation to continue the national banking system. Among the papers read on Thursday were those on "The London Bankers' Institute," by J. J. P. Odell, and "One-Name Paper," by George Hague.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, consisting of representatives of the 510 subordinate lodges of this State, began a legislative session at Chickering Hall on Tuesday morning. Over 400 delegates were in attendance when the meeting was called to order.

Lieutenant Greely spoke on Wednesday about the reports of cannibalism among his men. He said that so far as his personal knowledge went no act of this sort had been committed by any one connected with the party, and that, if anything of the kind occurred, it was an individual act utterly unauthorized and heartily deprecated. On Thursday was published Lieutenant Greely's official report to the War Department of the military execution of Private Charles B. Henry, Fifth Cavalry, for continued stealing of provisions when his comrades were starving. Greely says: "The order was given in writing on my undivided responsibility, being deemed absolutely essential for the safety of the surviving members of the expedition." Three of the most trustworthy men were selected for the duty, and the entire party approved the action when the order was read after Henry's death. The re-

mains of Lieutenant Kinslingbury were disinterred at Rochester on Thursday in the presence of his relatives and several reporters. Two trustworthy physicians made an examination, and published an affidavit that little of the flesh remained upon the skeleton, and that it had been cut away by some sharp instrument, thus confirming the reports of cannibalism. Further confirmation of them was made on Tuesday, when Private Whistler's body was exhumed at Delphi, Ind., and was found almost fleshless.

An enthusiastic reception was given to Lieutenant Greely on Thursday at his home in Newburyport, Mass. The town was richly decorated. There was a procession, an address of welcome by the Mayor, and a short reply by Lieutenant Greely.

Captain Wilson, of the bark *Fluorine*, at Philadelphia, from Ivigtut, reported on Friday that in June, off Julianabaab, latitude 60° 36' north, longitude 46° 07' west, the lower part of a tent was found by an Eskimo on a piece of floe or drift ice, the ends of a store or provision cask marked *Jeannette*; contents in store also marked; charter party and check book on Bank of California, both signed by De Long; a pair of oiled trousers of Louis Noros; a bear's skin which covered something of the size and shape of a human corpse, but the Eskimo did not remove the skin to ascertain what was under it.

Mr. Vanderbilt sold Maud S., the famous trotter, to Robert Bonner of this city, on Tuesday, for \$40,000. She will be retired from the track, in races for wagers.

The steamship *Lydian Monarch*, disabled in mid-ocean several weeks ago, reached her dock in Jersey City on Saturday.

Anoka, Minn., was burned for the fourth time in its history on Saturday. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Irish National League closed a very successful session at Boston on Thursday. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of Mr. Parnell. Alexander Sullivan refused the office of President, and Patrick Egan was elected.

Mr. John King, jr., has formally accepted the Presidency of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, succeeding Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, whose contract to serve as President expired last June. Mr. King is fifty-two years old. He began his career as an express and ticket agent. For fourteen years he was Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For the past three years he has been in Europe for his health.

Nathan Chandler of this city, a prominent banker, and one of the original members of the Union League Club, died, on Wednesday, in Saratoga, aged 72.

Col. Morgan L. Smith, commander of the Seventh Regiment of New York in 1835 and of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh in 1859, died at his home in Newark, N. J., at midnight on Wednesday. He was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1801.

Colonel J. J. Woodward, surgeon in the United States Army, died on Monday near Philadelphia. He was one of the physicians in attendance on President Garfield.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Hudson, better known as Mary Clemmer, died at her home in Washington on Monday of hemorrhage of the brain. She was born in Utica, but early in life was taken by her father to Massachusetts. Her first novel, "Victoire," was written while she was barely twenty years of age. Her later books were "Poems of Life and Nature," "His Two Wives," "Outlines of Men, Women, and Things," and "Ten Years in Washington." Her most important work was the "Memorial of Alice and Phoebe Cary." She became most widely known as a Washington correspondent.

FOREIGN.

Parliament was prorogued on Thursday with the usual ceremonies. The Queen in her

speech, said: "I sincerely regret that an important part of your labors failed of result in a legislative enactment. Friendly intercourse subsists with all foreign Powers. I have to lament the failure of the Conference to devise means to restore the finances of Egypt, which are so important to the well-being and good order of the country. I view with unabated satisfaction the mitigation and diminution of agrarian crime in Ireland, and the substantial improvement in the condition of the people. I design at an early period to call your attention to the great subject of the representation of the people. I rejoice to observe, amid numerous indications of interest in the subject, constant proofs of loyalty to the throne and respect for the law."

The British Budget shows a decrease in revenue receipts during the year of £1,439,172, and a decrease in expenditure of £2,917,688.

The Duke of Wellington, son of the "Iron Duke," dropped dead at Brighton, Eng., on Wednesday, as he was entering a train for London. He was seventy-seven years of age. He is succeeded by his nephew.

Sultan Pasha, the President of the Egyptian Legislative Council, is dead.

General Stephenson has been finally instructed to take command of the Gordon relief expedition. It is reported that King John, of Abyssinia, will assist the expedition by a flank movement. The plan of the expedition has been settled by the War Office. The expedition will leave Wady Halfa in the third week of September, in detachments, and will concentrate at Hannek, from which point it will ascend to Meraweh, where it is expected to open communication with General Gordon, for a simultaneous movement on Berber. The Egyptian Government has applied to the Alexandria banks for a temporary loan. The banks refuse to negotiate unless they have official assurances that the English Government will approve the required advances.

The Mudir of Dongola has received a letter from General Gordon, dated Khartum, July 20, in which he says that he is safe, and asks for news of the relief expedition. He also says he intends to remain at Khartum, harassing the rebels by steamers until the expedition arrives. Gordon gives warning that the Nile cataracts are very rapid and dangerous at present. He adds that the troops are well.

It was announced on Friday that the Mudir of Dongola had received another letter from General Gordon, showing that he is still safe.

The rebels have been making persistent attacks on Suakim.

The Versailles Congress on Wednesday closed its labors by adopting the entire bill for a revision of the Constitution by a vote of 509 to 172. The Extreme Left abstained from voting, declaring that the principles of democracy were violated.

The French Senate on Thursday voted a credit of 5,000,000 francs to carry on operations in Madagascar, by 179 to 1. Its Budget Committee on Saturday recommended voting the sums required for Tonquin, but advised that debate on the subject be postponed until after the recess, when the supplementary credit should be discussed. Prime Minister Ferry accepted the postponement of the debate. The Ministers' Bill was then adopted by a vote of 193 to 1. The Revision of the Constitution Bill adopted by the Versailles Congress then was passed, and the session was brought to a close.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday the Budget Committee announced that they had agreed upon a credit of \$38,000,000 francs for use in Tonquin, but declined to be answerable for any further amount. Prime Minister Ferry reminded the House that the Government's action in the East had received the hearty approval of the Chambers. He willingly accepted the responsibility of the Tien-Tsin treaty, and asserted that China had shamefully violated it. The French were not blamable for

acting too precipitately, but for showing too much patience. "When China finally offered an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs, our patience," M. Ferry said, "was exhausted; Admiral Lespès was ordered to destroy the forts at Kelung. This did not signify that France was at war with China. The negotiations still continued." The Government asked the consent of the Chamber before taking further steps. The vote of the House would greatly influence China's ultimate resolution. The credit was voted on Friday by 350 to 152, and the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government. Chinese despatches on Friday stated that M. Patenotre, the French Minister to China, declared that the French had no intention of interfering at Shanghai.

Admiral Miot telegraphs from Madagascar that he cannot undertake offensive operations unless he is reinforced. He has only 1,500 effective troops. There was a report in Paris on Friday that Tamatave had been recaptured by the Hovas, but it was officially denied.

A French Cabinet council was held at the Élysée Palace on Saturday, the deliberation lasting seven hours. It was decided to recall General Millot, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, and to replace General Negrier at that post.

A despatch from General Millot, dated Hanoi, August 17, says: "I have published a proclamation to the people, coupled with an ultimatum regarding the Regent's pretensions. The French flag has been hoisted over the citadel at Hué, the capital of Anam."

The new King of Anam was crowned on Sunday with great pomp.

The Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent to the foreign diplomatic representatives a protest against the actions of France. It deplores the French refusal of American mediation, and denies that China is guilty of a breach of the Fournier Convention, but accuses the French of having been guilty of several breaches thereof. The protest adds that China desires to submit her case to the judgment of Europe, hoping thereby that a settlement of the pending difficulties will be discovered. Otherwise China will resist as best she can, leaving France answerable for the consequences.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen, or Chinese Council of Mandarins, has announced its decision to resist the demands of France. It has also protested to the Powers against the operations of the French fleet at Kelung, because France bombarded that place without having made a formal declaration of war.

A despatch from Foo Choo to the London Times on Saturday said: "France has rejected the mediation of any Power. China refuses to pay the indemnity demanded by France and has declared war. Admiral Courbet has demanded 2,000 men from Tonquin. General Millot sent 600 men, together with two batteries of artillery, on Monday with sealed orders. The French and Chinese war ships have steam up and their decks are cleared for action. The Chinese authorities have despatched war orders to the Viceroy of the provinces." The alarming news that war had been declared was semi-officially denied in Paris later in the day. It was also denied that France had refused mediation; none had been offered.

A Shanghai despatch on Tuesday said: "Tso Tsung-Tang and Shu Tseng Chen, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, have left Shanghai in accordance with instructions from Peking. There is no prospect of settling the difficulty with France. Thirty-five members of the Board of Censors have presented a memorial to the Empress opposing the conditions offered by the French, and strongly urging hostilities. It is reported that the Empress has decided to declare war."

All the naval officers at Toulon on a furlough have been ordered to return in anticipation of war with China. The French steamer *Rio Negro* sailed from Algiers on Monday for

Tonquin with 1,300 troops and a quantity of war material on board.

There were two deaths from cholera at Toulon on Monday night, and eight at Marseilles. The report of the ravages of the cholera in several departments of Southern France for twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning is as follows: Hérault, fourteen deaths; Gard, six deaths; Aude, four deaths; Eastern Pyrenees, twenty deaths.

In a recent lecture at Paris, by Dr. Burg, on the cholera, he showed that persons employed in copper and bronze factories were never attacked with the disease. Dr. Burg recommends the cupric treatment of wearing flannel treated with copper salts to prevent infection.

The death of the French archaeologist, M. Charles Albert Auguste Eugène Dumont, at the age of forty-two, was announced on Wednesday. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and the author of many treatises upon archaeological subjects. He also wrote several books upon the manners and customs of the people of Southeastern Europe.

France has made overtures to Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg for an *entente cordiale* on the subject of the limitation of the English occupation of Egypt, the neutralization of the Suez Canal, and the independent policy assumed by England. The overtures from the French Government have been well received.

The German Admiralty has authorized the German fishermen in the North Sea to use fire-arms should English fishers molest them.

In reply to a recent article in the London Times, which intimated that Prince Bismarck was in a fit of ill-humor with England, which would probably soon pass away, the *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) says: "Germany has for years supported the English policy in the most unselfish manner. She has received no return for this except malevolence in the treatment of German interests abroad on the part of both England and her colonies. Germany has always, and especially in the Angra Pequena matter, acted in friendship for England. Such friendships, however, when one-sided, must, of course, collapse."

A terrible plague of locusts has visited Central Spain. The damage to crops about Ciudad Real is placed at \$10,000,000.

It was rumored in Madrid on Friday that a Carlist refugee circle exists at Venice, and that Don Carlos has received advices from his adherents in the north of Spain that they are ready for the signal to begin a campaign against the Alfonsists.

At a meeting of the Liberal Federation held at Brussels on Monday, it was resolved to present a protest to the Chambers against the Education Bill. If the bill is passed the Federation will summon delegates from all parts of the country to assemble in Brussels and petition the King to veto it.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has granted the Abbé Liszi, the famous pianist, an annuity of \$1,500.

A recent explosion at Kazan, Russia, by which ten persons were reported killed, and several buildings burned, is attributed to Nihilists. It is now stated that the number of killed will aggregate one hundred.

A number of persons were arrested in the City of Mexico on Friday in connection with a conspiracy to reconstruct the Government as it was in 1876. Jardon, editor of *La Opinion Nacional*, was the leader. It is said that the plot was to shoot or imprison Diaz and Gonzales. The affair was greatly exaggerated, as the conspiracy was a weak one.

The sculling match between Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, and Beach, the Australian, for the championship of the world and £500 a side, took place on Saturday on the Parramatta River, New South Wales. Beach won the match by seven lengths.

MORE OF IT.

WE have now a further illustration of the probable effect on public morals and manners of the use of indecent literature in the canvass as a weapon of party warfare. We have now another family paraded before the public under circumstances calculated to cause the keenest suffering to perfectly innocent men and women, and suffering, too, which can never wholly cease, because there are certain associations which, once formed in the popular eye, cling to people permanently, just as there are some charges which cannot be buried by disproof. The American people, with an honorable, manly, and generous sense of what is due to family life, have during the last hundred years, in spite of the savage bitterness of political contests for a prize so great as the Presidency, abstained from dragging women into the arena; and they have recognized the fact that though all "charges" of a disgraceful nature wound a man's family and friends, there is only one charge which necessarily imputes guilt to others than himself, and that no woman can either publicly defend herself against such a charge, or sit silent under it, without suffering in social estimation in a way which to most women is almost worse than death. Political managers have not the reputation of being very scrupulous, and probably are no worse in this respect now than they were eighty years ago; but they have always recoiled until now from carrying their warfare into people's homes, and making female shame or misfortune a stock topic on the stump or in the campaign documents.

They have, moreover, recognized in political warfare, as well as in private life, the fact that there are some things unfit for public discussion—things that cannot be talked about outside court-rooms, or medical lecture-rooms, without more or less defilement; that there are things in a man's life or history which no earthly tribunal is competent to investigate, and least of all a tribunal made up of excited partisan editors and prurient black-mail reporters. For the same reason that a man dislikes having minute reports of criminal proceedings and scandals laid before his family in the newspapers, he dislikes to have the quadrennial public discussion which attends the election of the first officer of his Government converted into an examination of any man's private life, and, least of all, into an examination of that portion of a man's private life which concerns his relations with the other sex. Until now politicians have respected this dislike, but it has been allowed to interfere with a decent regard for the purity of the President's morals. It has been left to nominating conventions to look after this. It has been assumed that no American convention would nominate for the Presidency a notorious evil liver, or person known to all the world to be a libertine and profligate, but it has also been assumed that more than this no convention could guard against; that if the practice were once started in politics of making a minute examination of secret sins of candidates, every man of right feeling, every man, pure or impure, with any respect for the dignity of human nature, would reject political nominations with

loathing and even horror, as much on account of his family as on his own account. Nobody fit to be President of a great nation would think of undergoing it. No decent husband or father would subject himself to such a process for any office in the world without degradation. For, it must be remembered, there is no class of offences which so powerfully affect the imagination of the evil-minded and unscrupulous as offences against purity; none which so many are ready to invent, magnify, and embellish; none in which the foul fancy finds so much material to feed on. We cannot forget that strange fact of human nature, the existence of a great body of what is called "obscene literature." There are in some parts of the world large libraries entirely composed of it. There are in all countries active and energetic publishers engaged in producing it and spreading it. Every country has to have penal laws to protect the public against its pollution, and there are no laws more difficult to execute, as we all know. Yet we are now asked—and by the Republican party, of all parties that have ever existed—to fill the newspapers with this stuff once in four years in defence of "the home and the family." Even in Massachusetts, in which the traditions of decent politics have been stronger than anywhere else until now, the State Committee, whose Chairman is a gentleman and the father of a family, has been distributing in great bundles, as a means of promoting good government, a filthy story which no decent woman would like to be seen reading, and no decent man would like to let into his house, and which was taken originally from a low, venal blackmail paper, and which, to crown all, was in its worst parts utterly false. The natural result has followed. The other side has produced its filth too, and the air is now going to be full of it.

What has caused all this is plain enough, and the result was foreseen and predicted by thousands. It has all come of the nomination by the Republicans at Chicago of a candidate whose personal honesty was, whether justly or unjustly, assailed before the nomination by a considerable portion of his own party. We do not believe any convention has ever done such a thing before. It made no difference whether such charges were true or false; the fact that a considerable body of the voters believed them was certain to convert the canvass into a sort of police-court discussion of a man's private affairs. If, as in the present case, the candidate were really guilty, and had no defence, his supporters were sure to be driven in sheer desperation to assail his opponent with any weapon which came to hand. This has happened, and we have now a controversy worthy of the stairway of a tenement house, which reflects shame and disgrace on the whole country, and gives some of the greatest rascals it contains a chance to parade themselves as the champions of "purity."

AN UNFORTUNATE COMPARISON.

WE presume most people would have been very glad to pass Mr. Blaine's libel suit

without other notice than an expression of regret that he should have felt compelled to bring it. We certainly should. But besides being himself evasive and tricky, he has the misfortune to be surrounded by friends and admirers who, whether through moral obtuseness or simple stupidity, seem to take delight in bringing these qualities of his character out into bold relief and calling attention to them. For instance, the *Tribune* of Sunday, not content with saying what nearly every one would have forgiven it for saying—

"Mr. Blaine will have the sympathy of all honorable men in defending his home and family against foul slander. No other course was possible for a man thus assailed, and able to confront his slanderers without hesitation or fear"—

goes on to add:

"Mr. Blaine does not ask an investigation by interested friends, or by agents of journals already committed to his support; he relies upon a jury of his countrymen for that justice which is due to the greatest as well as to the humblest citizen."

This is, of course, a perfectly gratuitous comparison between Mr. Blaine's method of dealing with attacks on his character and Governor Cleveland's, and betrays a degree of fatuity on the part of the person making it which, if one had seen less of "the Blaine crowd," would be very puzzling.

As every one knows, the most extraordinary thing about Mr. Blaine's career since his character came under a cloud—that is to say, during the last eight years—is the persistence with which he has resisted all attempts at investigating any of the charges made against him. His seizure of the Mulligan letters in order to prevent their production before a Congressional committee, and his defiance of all the suspicions excited by his manner of producing them afterward, as well as his opposition at every step, so far as lay in his power, to the production of all other evidence before the Committee, except his own story, were very remarkable and very dramatic. But they were really not more remarkable than the calm with which he has treated all the suspicions excited by other transactions, such as his sale of the "interest" in the Northern Pacific Railroad, which did not come directly before the Committee, of which the *Chicago Tribune* said at the time (June 6, 1876):

"The most favorable construction that can be put on this matter leaves Mr. Blaine in the unfortunate position of a broker, offering certain railroad stocks for sale, whose value had just previously been enhanced by national legislation which he had favored while Speaker in the House of Representatives. This construction is also effected to Blaine's disadvantage by his failure to specify who was to receive the benefit of the proposed sale, and how he came to be selected as agent; and his injunction to keep his name secret, as having been connected with this transaction, seems to indicate on his part that he was not acting as he ought to act in his public position."

Now, Mr. Blaine has never on any occasion offered to clear this matter up, nor has any friend on his behalf, whether by "interested friends," or "agents of journals already enlisted in his behalf." In fact, only one authorized defence or explanation of his rail-

road transactions has ever been made—the letter of Mr. William Walter Phelps to the *Evening Post*—and the value of that may be estimated from the fact that that journal, which is bitterly opposed to Mr. Blaine, is selling it at five cents a copy. Senator Hoar, Senator Dawes, and Senator Hawley have all said in speeches that they know of a way in which an honorable construction may be put on the evidence against him, but they have thus far declined all invitations to communicate it to the public, and his organs in the press are equally reticent. The Brooklyn Young Republicans have investigated the charges against him, with an honest desire to get at the truth, but we believe we are correct in saying that not one atom of help have they received from Mr. Blaine or any of his immediate friends or supporters. They have been left to extract their conclusions as best they could from the letters he was compelled to read in the House, and the uncompleted inquiry of the Congressional Committee.

What was perhaps still more extraordinary was his conduct when the investigation of this Committee came to an end in 1876. The proceedings were stopped by his sudden illness, out of common consideration for him, as they had really taken the form of a trial of him. Before he got well, although he recovered with great rapidity, Congress had adjourned and he had been promoted from the House to the Senate. The inquiry left him lying under grave suspicion of official corruption, and much more than suspicion of public lying, in the eyes of a large body of the American people. Our belief is that there never has, in any country, been a public man of his standing who, under the circumstances, did fail or would have failed to ask for a renewal of the investigation and press it to a conclusion, and to insist on his accusers saying all they had to say either before Congress or the courts. He did nothing of the sort. He did not seek, nor did any one seek on his behalf, that the inquiry might be continued with a view to his vindication, although the larger portion of the Republican press made no secret of its belief that as matters stood he was a fatally damaged man. He, on the other hand, put his tongue in his cheek, and walked off as merrily as a bunko man who had got out of the clutches of the Court of General Sessions through a flaw in the indictment; and he has ever since refused to raise a finger before any tribunal in defence of his good name.

To cite his libel suit now as a mark of the eagerness with which he confronts accusers, is, in view of all these things, a sorry blunder. It would be so even if the bringing of a libel suit, without the smallest intention of ever trying it, was not a device of wrong-doers which is now so well known that it excites a smile in every newspaper office in the country. There is hardly one great American rascal who has not at some time or other in his career resorted to it to divert public attention from newspaper attacks on him. As the resort of a Presidential candidate in the month of August, we shall only say that it looks in the present case highly characteristic.

Mr. Blaine's competitor, whatever his faults, cannot be charged with fearing to meet the

enemy in the gate. He has not, we can testify, when a charge was made against him which seemed likely to damage his Presidential prospects, hesitated for one minute as to what he should do. To the first friend who asked him what was to be done, he said, "Tell the truth"—something which Mr. Blaine has probably never said to a friend in his life. What he says, when in trouble, is what he said to Fisher on the Northern Pacific transaction: "Keep my name quiet, mentioning to no one unless to Mr. Caldwell." And Cleveland's friends at once did tell the truth. They concealed nothing, stole and secreted no letters, denounced no accusers, offered no bribes, refused no information within their reach. He determined from the first to shame the devil, and the devil is ashamed of the whole business. There is no mystery about Cleveland's official career which anybody is unable to fathom. There are no phrases of his which his friends are unable to explain or refuse to explain publicly. He did not promise to have the charge against him investigated next December or January, or as soon as the case could be reached on the calendar. He has had it investigated *now*, when everybody is talking about it and interested in it, and by anybody who chose to give himself the trouble. He has in short behaved like a man who is determined, whether he gets the Presidency or not, in trying for it to bring no discredit on the American name.

ANOTHER "FIND" IN THE MULLIGAN LETTERS.

THE Boston *Herald* has got Mr. Blaine in a fresh tangle in the meshes of the Mulligan letters. That wonderful net has evidently been explored only in part. Mr. Schurz pointed out an untruth in Mr. Blaine's statements which had, we believe, escaped the notice of previous examiners. Mr. Blaine had said, in a speech in Congress, that there had been no legislation concerning the Little Rock Railroad subsequent to the "great favor" he had rendered to the company from the Speaker's chair, except an act "merely to rectify a previous mistake in legislation." Mr. Schurz showed that this subsequent legislation was an act to repeal a proviso of a former act which limited the price of the granted lands to actual settlers to \$2 50 per acre. It was not "merely to rectify a previous mistake," but to confer new value upon the land grant. Whether the act was good or bad in itself is of no importance, so far as Mr. Blaine's veracity is concerned. This was the third untruth pointed out in Mr. Blaine's statements, to which the Boston *Herald* now contributes a fourth, and promises to add still others to the collection.

The first witness before the Crédit-Mobilier investigation of 1872, which took place four years earlier than the Blaine investigation, was Mr. Blaine himself. He testified as follows:

"I wish to state, without reservation or qualification, that I never owned a share of the stock in the Crédit Mobilier in my life, either by gift, purchase, or in any way whatever. Nor did I ever receive, either directly or indirectly, a single cent de-

rived in any manner or shape from the Crédit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad Company. No person holds, or ever did hold, for me, any stock in either corporation as agent or trustee, or in any capacity whatever. I wish my testimony to be taken as exhaustive, and as intended to exclude every form or phase of ownership in the Crédit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad Company, both past and present."

One of the Mulligan letters, dated April 13, 1872, says:

"I left with Mr. Mulligan January, 1871, \$6,000 in land-grant bonds, Union Pacific Railroad, to be exchanged for a like amount of Little Rock land bonds with Mr. Caldwell, he to change back when I desired. Mr. Caldwell declined to take them, and you took them without any negotiation with me or any authority from me in regard to the matter. You placed the Little Rock land bonds in the envelope, and I have the original envelope with Mulligan's endorsement thereon of the fact of the delivery to you. Now I do not complain of your taking the bonds, provided you hold yourself bound to replace them. The worst of the whole matter was that the bonds were only part mine, and I have had to make good the others to the original owner."

When Mr. Blaine read this letter in the House he said:

"There is mentioned in this letter \$6,000 of land grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, for which I stood as only part owner; they were only in part mine. As I have started out to make a personal explanation, I want to make a full explanation in regard to this matter."

"Those bonds were not mine except in this sense. In 1869 a lady, who is a member of my family, and whose financial affairs I have looked after for many years—many gentlemen will know to whom I refer without my being more explicit—bought, on the recommendation of Mr. Samuel Hooper, \$6,000 in land-grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad as they were issued in 1869."

"She got them on what was called the stockholders' basis; I think it was a very favorable basis on which they distributed these bonds. These \$6,000 of land-grant bonds were obtained in that way. In 1871 the Union Pacific Railroad Company broke down, and these bonds fell so that they were worth about 40 cents on the dollar. She was anxious to make herself safe, and I had so much confidence in the Fort Smith land bonds that I proposed to her to make an exchange. The six bonds were in my possession, and I had previously advanced money to her for certain purposes and held a part of those bonds as security for that advance. The bonds in that sense, and in that sense only, were mine—that they were security for the loan which I had made. They were all literally hers; they were all sold finally on her account—not one of them for me. I make this statement in order to be perfectly fair."

The *Herald* affirms that this exchange of Union Pacific bonds for Little Rock bonds was made on the 10th of May, 1871, and that the quoted price of Union Pacific Land Grants at the Boston Stock Exchange on that day was not 40 cents on the dollar, but 82½, that the bonds were paying 7 per cent interest, and that the company was not in default. The Little Rock bonds were worth at this time only 15 to 20 cents on the dollar. It says further that the \$6,000 Union Pacific bonds in question were never returned to Mr. Blaine at all, and that consequently his statement that "they were all sold finally on her account" is false.

It is difficult to conceive what could have been Mr. Blaine's motive for making such misstatements. The *Herald's* conjecture is that Mr. Blaine, having in his possession \$6,000 Union Pacific land-grant bonds, and perceiving that an investigation of the Crédit-Mobilier scandal was coming, desired to get rid of them for a time, but in such a way that he could get them back, in order that he might make the statement, which he did make to the Committee, that he never had "any form or phase of ownership in the Crédit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad, past or present." The *Herald* adds, with considerable severity, that "if these bonds were honestly acquired, there was nothing for him to fear. If they belonged to his ward, and he held them as guardian or trustee, he had only to say so and his statement would have been accepted without question."

In conclusion, the *Herald* indicates in an ominous paragraph that there is more to come, viz.:

"The Mulligan letters contain a great deal of information. The manner in which Mr. Blaine distorted and partially suppressed those that he refused to return to Mr. Mulligan, after receiving them upon his solemn promise to do so, will be treated in another chapter. A subsequent discussion of important phases of the Mulligan letters will show still more conclusively that Mr. Blaine is the man who best appreciated the damaging disclosures their presentation and explanation would make. It is an open secret that several attempts have been made to buy these letters of Mr. Mulligan, directly or indirectly, the source of which attempts does not require a very vivid imagination to discover."

RAILWAYS, PRODUCTION, AND POPULATION.

WE made reference a short time since to Mr. Edward Atkinson's paper on "The Railway, the Farmer, and the Public," which is in the nature of a supplement to a similar treatise by the same writer published about four years ago. In his former treatise Mr. Atkinson showed that the forces of competition were much more effective for the regulation of railroads and the reduction of their charges than legislative bodies or anti-monopoly conventions could possibly be—that these forces had reduced the cost of transporting the principal products of the country along the chief highways of trade about 60 per cent. in ten years, so that the astonishing result was reached that the grain and meat needed for one year's subsistence of one person were moved one thousand miles for a sum equal to one day's wages of a common laborer. In other words, the operative on the Atlantic seaboard was as well placed as regards food supply as an operative in Iowa would be who allowed himself one extra holiday in the year. It was shown, also, that if the same rates had been charged by the railroads in 1880 that were charged in 1870, their earnings would have been from \$500,000,000 to \$800,000,000 greater than they actually were in the year 1880.

The progress of development during the past four years has only intensified the downward course of railway charges. Railway mileage and railway service have increased during this period 40 per cent., while agricultural products have not increased more than 10 per

cent., and miscellaneous merchandise not more than 15 per cent. Population during the same time has increased through immigration and natural growth perhaps 14 per cent. In the whole country the present rate of increase may be taken at 2,000,000 per annum. The average decline in rates of transportation during the four years has been about 6 per cent., or since 1869 nearly 66 per cent. Mr. Atkinson's figures per ton-mile for 1869 are 2.446, for 1883 0.875. These figures are those of all railroads in the State of Ohio for local and through traffic. The actual rates in Ohio are probably lower than the average of the whole country, but the ratio of decline in rates is presumed to be not essentially different from that of the other States and Territories where the progress of railway construction has been quite as active.

Mr. Atkinson's conclusion is that railway rates are now as low as they can be made consistently with any profit whatever on the capital invested, and that a considerable share of the mileage now in operation can yield nothing above running expenses until population shall have increased in the ratio of the increase of mileage. Construction, except in the way of cross-lines and local roads, must cease.

"From 1866 to 1880 one line after another was added to the great through lines from East to West; slowly but surely, down to 1880, the railway mileage gained a little upon the grain crop, the slight excess representing nothing more than the necessary cross-roads and side-lines. The markets of the world also kept even pace: the increasing supply of grain and meat was met by increasing demand, down to 1880 inclusive. In 1869 thirteen tons of produce, already listed, were worth in gold in the city of New York \$632 68; in 1880 the same quantities were worth \$631 32. But in 1880 the increase of demand culminated, exports have fallen off about as fast as the home demand has increased; yet the same quantities of the same articles are worth at this time (June 15, 1884) \$621 75, or less than 2 per cent. reduction. Observe, however, with only 5 per cent. increase in the average crop of grain since 1880, we have more than 40 per cent. increase in the railway mileage in the last four years. *We have two through lines where one is needed, and the end of speculative construction is therefore plainly to be seen.* We have passed through the period of railroad inception, and of detached sections or lines, through the period of consolidation, through the period of needed extension, through the period of the speculative promotion of useless parallel lines by means of construction companies; and we have now at last reached the period of adjustment to wholesome conditions, and of construction limited to the necessity for cross-roads, side-lines, and special or local roads for the use of small districts. Even this latter need will probably require this year 4,000, afterward 5,000 to 6,000 miles, to be added to our mileage every year."

After making the most careful survey of the relations of the railways to agriculture and other productive industries, Mr. Atkinson proceeds to inquire when we may look for the end of the present commercial paralysis. If there is no improvement in the foreign demand for our products, we must look to our own increase of population for relief from the present apparent state of glut. All the facts within reach point to the conclusion that production, both agricultural and manufacturing, has for once got the start

of population in the civilized world. But this condition can only be temporary, since population always moves upward to the means of subsistence, while the means of subsistence do not always keep pace with the increase of population. The one is a persistent and the other an intermittent force.

"Let it be assumed," he says, "that within a year, more or less, we shall have reached a state of equilibrium somewhat similar to that of 1880, when all existing railways were fairly well employed, all manufacturing establishments fairly well adjusted to the then existing demand, and all farmers of intelligence were prospering. Under such conditions, it of necessity ensues that for each child born one adult must seek a new place of shelter, and each immigrant family must be housed; for each family of five, one new cotton spindle must be set in motion; a half a ton additional of iron must be made; six or seven additional pounds of wool must be converted into cloth, and all other branches of productive industry must be increased by the addition of new capital, *i. e.*, new machinery, new tools, and new appliances. At the same time, the railway mileage must be increased in the ratio of not less than 6,000 miles a year to serve the cross-way traffic of the existing population and to open new fields for the increase."

If our numbers are increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 per year, we shall require, at the lowest calculation, \$200,000,000 worth of houses per annum in addition to what is needed to keep up the existing supply. We shall require \$150,000,000 worth of railways. "We may reduce, this year, to 4,000 miles, but soon the average must go up to at least 6,000 miles." We shall need a new investment of \$30,000,000 per annum in manufacturing plant. Agriculture will take care of itself. Every commercial depression sends large numbers of unemployed workers to rural pursuits where they can at all events make a living from the soil. These become consumers of manufactured goods and employers of railways. "It thus happens that the more severe the shock to constructive enterprise and the greater the depression at one period, the greater must be the activity and progress a little later. Thus it has been in the past, thus it will be in the immediate future. The one point which cannot be determined is the exact date when this change will come." Mr. Atkinson adds that "this is a mental and not a material question—a question of confidence and not of capital." Here, and only here, do we fail to agree with him in his long and able dissertation. We do not believe that all the capitalists in the country could, by suddenly taking confidence, change the existing commercial relations of the various industries toward each other, so that profits should begin to be realized where at present there is no profit. We think that the door for profitable investment must be opened before confidence can exist, and that any earlier access of confidence, if it were possible, would be only spasmodic and injurious.

THE POLITICO-CLERICAL CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

M. DE LAVELEYE, the well-known Belgian economist, has been discussing the political crisis in that country in an article in the *Contemporary*, which is full of interest as throwing light on the relations of the Catholic

Church to the State in any country in which it can command much popular support. He ascribes the great defeat the Liberals have sustained mainly to the Belgian system of general tickets in the provinces, which gives a mere majority in each the power of returning a large number of members. But as to the causes of the defeat itself, some, he says, are transitory, some permanent.

"The transitory causes are, first, the new taxes; second, the proposition to create a reserve force of 30,000 men; third, the agrarian and industrial crisis, engendering great discontent with the Government; fourth, an excellent but expensive school-law, which was forcibly imposed upon the *communes*. The lasting causes are the difficulties of the social and religious questions, which are of general importance and arouse widespread interest."

The Liberal party in Belgium, which has for the last fifty years been fighting the Clericals, has, like the Liberal party all over Europe, undergone a good deal of transformation within the last fifteen or twenty years—that is to say, there has been added on to it, or rather there has been formed within it, a party which professes weariness of all political questions properly so called, including the question of Church and State, and wishes to occupy itself entirely with social reform. This party, too, is much fiercer and more fanatical, much more opposed to compromise or "opportunism," than the Liberals, and, unlike the Liberals, it demands universal suffrage. The franchise in Belgium is now limited to taxpayers paying direct taxes annually to the amount of about \$10—not far from the English borough qualification; and these comprise only about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. Universal suffrage would reinforce the extreme Radicals considerably in the large cities, but would in the country districts—and this constitutes the chief Liberal objection to it—throw the elections almost completely into the hands of the Catholic clergy. Even as matters now stand, the defection of the Radicals has given the Clericals such an advantage that in the new House the Liberals have only 52 against 86. In the old House they had 79 against 59 Clericals. In fact, taking the country as a whole, the Liberals can only hold their own against the Clericals by keeping the whole anti-Clerical vote. The fierce and deep dissensions in their own ranks now promise to give the Clericals a long period of ascendancy in Parliament, because not only are the Liberals suffering from the Radical defection, but also from the defection of old Liberals, whom the Radicals are frightening about property and order.

This is not all, however. There is no Catholic country in Europe now, except Ireland, in which the Catholic clergy retain such a hold on the men. The women they have everywhere, but in Belgium they have the men also in the country districts; and in proportion to the firmness of the Clerical hold on the popular mind is the fierce and uncompromising spirit of the clergy themselves, and about nothing are they so fierce and uncompromising as about popular education. The schools they *will* control, without let or hindrance, and yet the Liberals have always felt that if they let them control the schools, they would soon absolutely control the politics of the kingdom.

The Belgian clergy, in fact, declared their hostility to Liberalism from the very foundation of the Government. In 1815 the King of the Netherlands, under whose sway Belgium was placed by the peace of Vienna, established a Constitution containing the following articles:

"Art. 190. Liberty of religion is guaranteed to all. Art. 191. Protection is equally granted to all religious communities in the kingdom. Art. 192. All loyal subjects, without distinction of religious creeds, enjoy the same civil and political rights, and can aspire to all dignities and occupations. Art. 193. The public exercise of any worship cannot be hindered unless it disturbs the public peace."

The Belgian Bishops thereupon met, and joined in the publication of what they called a Doctrinal Decree, in which they said:

"Art. 190 and 191. To swear to maintain liberty of religious opinions and equal protection of all worship means the protection of error as well as truth, the development of anti-Catholic doctrines, the blending of the tares with the wheat, and the slow but certain extinction of the true faith in these happy countries. The Catholic Church has always repulsed error and heresy; she cannot regard as her children those who dare to approve of that which she has ever rejected. Art. 192. To swear fealty to a law bestowing equal rights on loyal subjects of varied beliefs, would sanction all measures intrusting the interests of our holy religion in thoroughly Catholic provinces to Protestant functionaries."

There has never been any formal retreat from these positions. Of late they have not been maintained with such boldness, but they have never been abandoned. The bishops have, in fact, never ceased to contend for the right to treat with the state on equal terms, as an *imperium in imperio*, so that Belgian politics may be said to have, ever since the separation from Holland in 1830, consisted in a prolonged struggle for supremacy between the Liberals and the Church at every point at which the Church and State touched. In 1881 the conflict became so fierce that the Pope was obliged to interfere, and remind the Belgian clergy that in "defending the integrity of divine doctrines and the principles of equity, they should take just account of the circumstances and times and places," and often, "as will happen in human affairs, for a time tolerate certain ills which could hardly, if at all, be removed without opening the way to still graver evils and perturbations." We should probably now have some very strong reproduction of the manifesto of 1815 if Pius IX. were in the Vatican. His successor is a wiser man, and will probably again put some check on the zeal of the Belgian clergy.

OUR VACATION ARTICLE.

We had intended producing about this time an entirely original Vacation article, showing the tremendous pressure on the brain and nerves of Americans caused by the peculiar conditions of life in this country, and the exceptionally great need of vacation experienced by all Americans who are worth their salt; together with some observations on the greater fondness for vacations to be observed in Europeans, and on the difficulties which too many Americans find in taking a vacation at all, or, indeed, in enjoying any leisure, owing to their failure to culti-

vate a taste for anything beyond the pursuits in which they earn their daily bread. We should also have treated at some length the best modes of enjoying a vacation open to Americans, apart from a European trip, which is only within reach of the wealthy, and should have added some valuable hints on the art of meeting the various inconveniences of summer board, concluding with a few remarks on the duty of utilizing our vacation so as to increase our stores of knowledge and deepen our sense of the responsibility imposed on us by our ability to take a vacation at all, and on the contrast presented by the lot of people who can take holidays to the lot of those who cannot. In fact, the article would have been a very good example of the way in which the descriptive, expository, didactic, and reflective may be blended in this species of composition.

We have, however, been led to postpone, if not abandon, our design by the appearance of a so-called "vacation article" in the *Times* of this city, which seems to us so full of error, and likely to cause so much mischief, that we hasten to point out some of the particulars in which it may lead people astray. We may as well observe at the outset that a really good vacation article cannot be written by any one who is wedded to one kind of amusement to such a degree as to lead him to despise or depreciate others. A conscientious man, contemplating the production of a vacation article, will always ask himself before sitting down, "Do I consider anything essential to the enjoyment of a vacation but love of the open air and the sunshine?" If he cannot answer this question honestly in the negative, he should not touch the subject at all, because he is sure to treat it under the influence of a bias, and often a fatal bias. The writer of the *Times* article evidently cannot so answer it. After some glittering generalities about the value of vacation in general, and "exercise" in particular, he proceeds to review the various forms of exercise in detail (apparently in much the same spirit in which the *Sun* reviews the Democratic candidates for the Presidency), and depreciates them all one by one except boating. He pooh-poohs walking, riding, and driving and bicycling, and sitting still on the piazza, and has not a really good word for anything but what he calls "water sports," which include "rowing, sailing, steaming, and fishing." Anything more fallacious and mischievous than this we have not seen in print for a long time, except the attempts to prove that Blaine bought Little Rock bonds "on the same terms as everybody else." Of walking, and riding, and driving, it is to be said that they are medicine for the man who likes them, and misery for the man who does not, and this is true of all sports. There are some men to whom a long walk even on a high road is productive of constant mental exhilaration, and, when practised daily, of a high state of bodily health. To endeavor to induce such a man to give it up, through a priori argument based on the experience of some other man who does not like walking, and whom it fatigues and depresses, strikes us as thoroughly Satanic work; and yet of this the *Times* vacation writer has been guilty. Of his attack on riding, the same thing is to be

said. But attacks on riding ought always to be signed with the writer's name, as it is a not uncommon practice for the authors of vacation articles to condemn it without ever having tried it. Moreover, we doubt if any man fond of riding was ever induced to give it up by reading in a newspaper that he would probably get tired of it before long, or if any man who did not like it was ever induced to persist in it by anything but a doctor's prescription. It is quite plain, indeed, that the *Times* writer is a boating man simply, and uses his access to the press, in what is a very unworthy way, to deride or belittle all out-door sports which he does not care for or does not shine in.

This brings us to what we believe to be the really poisonous portion of his very shallow and crude treatise. "Whoever," says he, "can row and sail and steam and fish and swim, will surely have the elastic spirits and sturdy nerve without which high health is impossible." Swimming may be dropped out of the discussion, because no man out of his first youth, and not a professional, swims in this climate more than a few minutes at a time. "Chill," with all its serious possible consequences, forbids it. Rowing and paddling, which are both splendid exercises, ought to hold a high place in a good vacation article. But we affirm with much boldness that to a man in need of active exercise, as nearly all men under sixty-five are, sailing and steaming are, if followed too closely, positively injurious. They are, doubtless, exhilarating and amusing, but nothing in the open air continues to be exhilarating or amusing very long which does nothing for the muscles and the digestion; and sailing and steaming do little or nothing in these respects. For the large majority of those who can afford to follow it, what is called yachting, for instance, is one of the most delightful sports invented by man. To a weary worker with the brain there is no such rest and refreshment, because it supplies seclusion, silence, absolute cleanliness, and fresh air, and change of scene. But it is, for a large proportion of those who follow it, taken with so much luxury in the matter of eating and drinking and bodily inaction, that it does positive damage to heart, liver, and lungs. We believe it to be a notorious fact that most men in this country come back from "a cruise" considerably the worse for the wear, through too much food, too much wine and spirits, and too much tobacco, combined with lolling and dawdling about the deck, and have to recover on shore from the effects of their vacation.

Of course this is not a necessary consequence of sailing, but it is a very frequent one, from sheer want of occupation. There is nothing worth mention in the way of exercise to do in a small sailing craft, and nothing at all in a steamer, but talk to the engineer. The gospel of vacation to young or middle-aged men is to pass the time in some muscular work that they like, and pay no heed to the vacation writer who tells them that it will soon pall on them, and that what the preacher likes himself is better. This, we know, is serious advice to give. We know well the responsibility it involves, but we give it

nevertheless. No one knows the difficulties of composing a really good vacation article better than we do—our own, had it appeared, would have made this plain. We would not, therefore, lightly depreciate the product of another worker in the same field; but the interests of weary men, seeking rest and relaxation, in our eyes, dominate all other considerations.

A FRENCHMAN ON THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

THE change which the Franco-Prussian war produced in France was wonderful. Before it France was the world to Frenchmen, and Paris was France. French achievements, French ideas, French taste, French institutions, were not only the best in their estimation—every nation's ideas and institutions and achievements are the best in its opinion—but they were the only ones of which it knew anything, except in the vaguest and most inexact way. Since the war, the nation has waked up to the idea that there may be something worth knowing outside of its own boundaries, and some of its scholars have given themselves to the study of foreign nations with something of the accuracy and thoroughness of the Germans, or perhaps it would be just to say, with something of the same care and completeness with which French savants have studied classical antiquities and Oriental philology. In geography the change is most marked: Reclus's great work, for example, is the most complete collection of geographical knowledge that has yet appeared. But translations of foreign literary works seem to be a trifle more frequent. Comparative religion and comparative folk-lore have received considerable attention. The Society of Comparative Legislation has been studying the constitutions and laws of various countries. And this is done in great measure in the interest of knowledge simply, not with a view to its immediate application to French affairs—with a scientific rather than with a political aim.

Nevertheless, as there are always persons ready to invoke the example of foreign countries in domestic politics without much regard to the difference of circumstances, M. Boutmy, of the Institut, has been led to prepare an essay, "Des précautions à prendre dans l'étude des Constitutions étrangères," in which he treats entirely of the American Constitution. The knowledge of foreign languages is a recent thing in France, he says, as well as the habit of going to original sources. But his compatriots must study the Constitution of the United States in the original if they would understand it, and must consult other documents. It will not do to trust even the most respectable treatises. The 'Recueil' of Duvergier, Dufour, and Guadet, for instance, gave the old Articles of Confederation as the Constitution, and the blunder was uncorrected till 1839, when M. Conseil, in a work on Jefferson, translated the present Constitution, without, however, escaping a mistake in the very first article (a printer's error apparently), which made the House of Representatives determine not only its own powers but those of the Senate. In 1834 De Tocqueville reprinted Conseil's translation without noticing this absurd error, and as late as 1869 the 'Constitutions de l'Europe et du Nouveau Monde' reprinted it from De Tocqueville unchanged. Nor was this all. In the article on the appointment of officers the powers of the President and Senate are reversed: the Senate is made to nominate and the President to confirm them.

Equal errors, he gives warning, will come from studying the Constitution by itself without taking account of the circumstances

of the country, the Constitutions of the separate States, and the parliamentary practice of Congress. The first ten Amendments, for example, seem to a Frenchman to be declarations of human rights, securing jury trial, freedom of the press, religious and other liberties throughout the land. They were really intended to maintain those rights against Congress, leaving to the State Legislatures the power to infringe them as much as they pleased, if the State Constitutions allowed it.

This want of due attention to the powers of the separate States has misled both De Tocqueville and Laboulaye, the two Frenchmen who have treated most fully of our institutions. De Tocqueville praises our decentralization and self-government, and exalts the commune, not noticing how much more power lies and must lie in the hands of our State governments than has ever been in the hands of any French commune, and not paying any attention to the character and differences of these State governments. Laboulaye, on the other hand, gives his whole attention to the working of the central Government, not noticing how very small a part of the functions of government, as understood in European countries, rests with the national legislature. Again, the Constitution, studied by itself, does not show in the least that great revolution by which the American republic has become a democracy and the democracy almost an ochlocracy. The change in the conception of the duties of the Presidential electors is one which has very seriously modified the effect of the Constitution; but it does not appear in any written law. A change in the reverse direction has come over the national Senate. The electors, who were intended to deliberate, have become mere messengers; the Senators, who at first thought of themselves as ambassadors, and voted according to the "instructions" of their States, are now members of a really legislative body that deliberates and votes independently. Neither the Constitution nor its amendments show a trace of this exceedingly important change. Nor would they give a hint of that Congressional custom by which the right of initiating money bills accorded to the House of Representatives has, by the rules of the House itself, been turned to the exaltation of the powers of the Senate. The House amendments to a money bill are discussed not only in the chamber in which the bill originates, but in the Senate to which it is sent; but the Senate amendments are not debated in the House—they are always rejected. The Senate of course insists, and the bill is referred to a committee of conference in which each body is represented by equal numbers. This committee presents a report to which amendments are out of order; it must be accepted or rejected as a whole. This is usually towards the close of the session; and rather than have the appropriation bill fall through altogether, the House accepts with its own amendments, which it has discussed and understands, the Senate amendments, which have not been discussed by it at all, but have only been considered by three of its members out of its hearing. Certainly this is not a state of things which one would ever have inferred from a study of the Constitution.

M. Boutmy is struck with the difference between the English and the American Governments in regard to the relation of the Executive to the Legislature. In England everything is done to keep the two powers in union. The Ministry, which is the Government, belongs to the party that has a majority in Parliament. The Ministry and the House cannot be at loggerheads, because, as soon as Parliament fails to sustain it, the Ministry resigns, and a new one is chosen which has the approval and support of

the majority. In the United States there is no such provision whatever. The President holds his office for four years; the Secretaries, as long as the President chooses to retain them. There is nothing to prevent a bitter opposition lasting through a Presidential term. Moreover (here is Mr. Bradford's favorite grievance), the Executive has no power of direct appeal to the ear of the Legislature; and yet it is from the latter that the former must receive all its means to effect anything. Could there be, in the eyes of a European, a better method devised to secure a divided government and a weak executive? Another contradiction: it was evidently intended that these two departments should be parallel, neither subordinate to the other; and yet the Secretaries must be confirmed by the Senate, and the treaties negotiated by the President and the Department of State need the assent of the same body. But the House of Representatives, which according to English and French ideas ought to be the source of all power in the Government, is not even informed of the treaty unless some money is needed to carry it out, which apparently would give it then a power of veto on all such bills. How is it possible that a machine in which one might almost say that an effort had been made to make the parts interfere, could have worked at all for so long?

M. Boutmy attributes its working to the Anglo-Saxon faculty of political self-control. The House has uniformly refused to avail itself of the opportunity of hampering the treaty-making power of the Senate. The Senate has not used its veto power over the choice of Secretaries except for the most urgent reasons. More over—and this is the most important point—the United States, except during the civil war, has not needed a strong government. If there had been on the same continent another strong Power, or anywhere such dangers as the European states constantly fear, the need of an Executive capable of acting with decision and celerity and force would have made itself felt, and would have led to the evolution of such a government, whatever may have been the intentions of the Constitution. But, with external security, the Americans could devote themselves to guarding their internal State rights, preferring the possibly weak central Government as the least of two evils.

FÉNELON.

PARIS, July 31.

'FÉNELON AT CAMBRAI' is the title of a book recently published by Prince Emmanuel de Broglie, a son of the Duc de Broglie. Before speaking of the book, let us say a word of the author. The Duc de Broglie, the leader of the Conservative party in the Senate, is so well known that it is needless to speak of him; he has recently published remarkable articles on the Great Frederick and on the policy of France in the eighteenth century. He is an indefatigable worker, speaker, and writer, and he shows in the literary and in the political field the courage and activity which his ancestors showed in war. He is the father of four children, and, having lost early a charming and distinguished wife, he became almost a mother to his children. One of them, Emmanuel, has been an invalid from childhood; and nothing can be more touching than the devotion which the Duke shows to this young man, who cannot walk, who carries himself in a chair from room to room, and who never leaves his house except for a daily drive. The intellect of this young man is as sound, as healthy, as his body is helpless; and having inherited the intellectual faculties of his family, and living in a most intellectual atmosphere, it is not to be wondered at if, notwithstanding the

great weakness of his eyesight, he has tried to solace himself with literature. His own turn of mind and the example of his father have directed him to subjects having more or less of the religious element in them. His first hero was the son of Louis XV., Louis the Dauphin of France, who was as religious and as serious as his father was frivolous, and who, unfortunately for France, died while he was still very young.

Emmanuel de Broglie has now taken another subject: he has tried to depict Fénelon during the years which he spent at Cambrai, in a sort of exile. And he has chosen his subject well, as there must be a natural sympathy between men who are accidentally thrown out of the career which seemed at first to be marked out for them, and who, ceasing to be actors in the great drama of the world, are reduced to the part of mere witnesses. Let us say a few words about Fénelon before he was sent to Cambrai. He was born in 1651, in the province of Périgord, at the château of Fénelon. He entered the church, and pursued his ecclesiastical studies at Saint-Sulpice. He became acquainted with Bossuet, and with the two Dukes of Beauvilliers and of Chevreuse, who had married the two daughters of Colbert. He wrote the 'Treatise on the Education of Girls' for the Duchess of Beauvilliers. In 1689 he was chosen tutor of the young Duke of Burgundy. Everybody knows how Fénelon succeeded in his delicate task.

"The Prince," says Saint-Simon, "was born terrible, and his early youth made everybody tremble; hard and angry to the last excesses of anger, even against inanimate objects; impetuous with fury—incapable of bearing the smallest opposition, even of the hours and of the elements, without falling into such a rage that people feared that every bone in his body would be broken; obstinate, passionate for every kind of pleasure. . . . From this abyss emerged a Prince affable, mild, humane, moderate, patient, modest, penitent, and sometimes more than his state allowed humble and austere toward himself. Wholly devoted to his duties, and thinking his duties immense, he thought of nothing more than of conciliating his duties as son and as subject with the mission for which he was destined."

This transformation was the work of a man. Let us cite again Saint-Simon, who is always inimitable when he describes this man:

"This prelate was a tall man, thin, well-made, pale, with a high nose, eyes out of which fire and intellect ran like a torrent, and a physiognomy which was unlike any other, and which could never be forgotten when it had once been seen. It contained everything, and the contrary elements were harmonized. It had gravity and *galanterie*, seriousness and gaiety; it showed equally the doctor, the bishop, and the grand seigneur. What appeared most, as well as in all his body, was refinement, grace, decency, and especially nobility. It required an effort to cease looking at him."

The miracle which Fénelon had wrought ought to have assured his position at court. The King made him Archbishop of Cambrai in 1695, but a theological war ruined his prospects—the war, now so completely forgotten, of *quietism*, which for a few years convulsed the Catholic Church. The Episcopal palace of Cambrai was a fine retreat; still, it was far from the court, and the court was everything. I forget who was the traveller who said that in France you could read on the face of people at what distance they lived from Paris. So it was with the court. Fénelon was born for Olympus. He bore his fate with much dignity, but his sufferings were acute. He was like a man who feels that his life has no further object. For sixteen years he worked and moved in his diocese like the shades along the Styx. A small group of friends, M. de Langeron, de Beaumont, de Chanteroc, had followed him; they were the shadows of a shadow. They had ardently espoused his cause, and were in disgrace like himself. Langeron was an abbé; he was absolutely devoted to Fénelon and

had never left him. He had been reader to the Duc de Bourgogne while Fénelon was educating the young Prince. M. de Beaumont was also an abbé. There were in the seventeenth century men who lost their individuality in the person of another. Lafontaine, when he wrote his fable, "The Two Friends," said:

"Deux vrais amis vivaient au Monomotapa."

He might have found such true friends in France, and not only two but three. M. de Beaumont was a nephew of Fénelon's, and his grand vicar. His name was Pantaléon, and Fénelon always called him Panta. The letters of the Bishop to his nephew are very charming. During one of his pastoral visits he writes to him: "There are under my windows four or five white rabbits which would make beautiful furs, but it would be a pity, as they are very pretty and eat like a great prelate. I see also two little cocks, one white, the other *couleur d'aurore*. They are like France and the Empire; the black one is Achilles, the *aurore* is Hector."

"Ludus enim genuit terribilem certamen et iram, Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum."

The Abbé de Chanteroc completed the trinity. He was the most remarkable of all. His letters are full of *esprit*. He had undertaken the defence of Fénelon in Rome during the great battle of "quietism" and of the "Maximes des Saints."

The father of Fénelon had had fourteen children by his first marriage, and three by a second marriage; the oldest of Fénelon's nephews had himself thirteen children. The Bishop had, when he chose, an army of nephews and grand-nephews. There were always some of them with him. He was fond of children and delighted in the details of education. He completely adopted one of them, the Marquis de Fénelon. It is curious to see what were the current ideas of the seventeenth century as to the career of a young nobleman. Fénelon writes to a cousin of his, Mme. de Laval, about her son; she did not wish young Laval to enter the army. The Bishop says: "Your son is much to be pitied, for he is between a mother who has good reasons for hindering him from going into the army, and the public, who will look on him as a dishonored man if he does not. He is in his twentieth year; the other gentlemen do not wait so long before serving in the army: they begin at fourteen or fifteen years. You will find in France no man with a well-known name who has not made some campaign in his twentieth year. The public will not understand the reason of such a singularity, which is so contrary to the prejudices of the nation." Such ideas were then universal, but it must be remembered that France was constantly at war, and the real origin of every aristocracy is the "servitium militare."

The Governor of Cambrai was a M. de Montberon, who showed much attention and regard to Fénelon, though Fénelon had fallen from favor. The correspondents of the Bishop at Versailles were the two Dukes of Chevreuse and of Beauvilliers, who had not been dismissed from court though they had been faithful to Fénelon. Beauvilliers was first gentleman of the bedchamber, Chevreuse captain of the chevau-légers of the King. In 1699 appeared the first edition of 'Télémaque.' This book was read by all Europe; it had all the flavor of the 'Odyssey' and of the 'Æneid.' The King saw in it an indirect criticism of his system of government, and was confirmed by it in his dislike of Fénelon. Fénelon made no apology. The book had been published without his permission, and the edition brought out in Belgium was not quite in conformity with the original. The authentic version was only published in 1727, after the death of Fénelon.

Fénelon from time to time sent memoirs to the Dukes on public affairs. These memoirs were wasted: the King would receive no lessons, even indirectly, from the Bishop. It is curious to read them now; they are full of prudence, of caution. Fénelon always tries to preserve for France the friendship of England and of the Netherlands. As for the Duke of Burgundy, he had remained the centre, as it were, of Fénelon's intellectual life. The pupil had remained loyal to the master; he wrote to him secretly: "I will not say how revolted I am at what has been done to you. . . . We must submit to the will of God. . . . Show this letter to nobody." The Duke of Burgundy was sent to the army in 1701, but he was not successful; he showed no disposition for war, and the French arms were not fortunate during the campaigns in which he took a modest part. The war of the Spanish succession gave to Fénelon fine opportunities for showing his great qualities. The care of the sick and of the wounded became one of his occupations; he received prisoners in his palace, and his kindness to them was truly touching. He was a great patriot, but he behaved like a friend to all those whom the fortune of war brought in contact with him.

His latter years were the dark days of the reign of Louis XIV. When the Dauphin, the father of the Duke of Burgundy, died suddenly, there was a ray in his sky: he could hope that his beloved pupil would some day ascend the throne, and that with him would be inaugurated a new policy, and one of which he might become an important—perhaps the most important—instrument. But it was decreed otherwise: the Duke of Burgundy fell in his turn, and the best hopes, the deepest affections of Fénelon were frustrated. He remained, so to speak, alone; he saw his faithful followers disappear. The two Dukes of Beauvilliers and of Chevreuse died. Fénelon had no longer any ties with the court. It was all over; he had nothing to do but to wait, in the resigned and quiet accomplishment of his pastoral duties. He never complained; he bore his fate like a Christian. He had learned, by a life of disappointment, to despise what is transient and to love what is eternal.

Correspondence.

THE BLACKMAILERS AT WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Please find enclosed a circular letter from the Republican National Committee, which I recently received. I believe this to be a violation of the Civil-Service Law, and I should be pleased to aid in every way possible to prosecute the guilty parties. Without fear I will give aid or testimony, if the same will be of any value, before the Civil-Service Commissioners.—Respectfully,
E. S. HILL, Postmaster.

WEBSTER POST-OFFICE, WORCESTER COUNTY, MASS.,
August 14, 1884.

[DICTATED LETTER.]

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN NAT'L COM.,
No. 242 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY, August 6, 1884.

DEAR SIR: The pending Presidential campaign is of unusual importance to the country. Every Republican is deeply interested in its result. The National Committee on behalf of the Republican party desires to make it justly vigorous and effective, and success certain in November. Funds are required, however, to meet the lawful and proper expenses of the campaign; and, to provide the same, the Committee finds itself dependent upon the liberality of Republicans to make such voluntary contributions as

their means will permit, and as they feel inclined to give. You are therefore respectfully invited to send, as soon as you conveniently may, by draft on New York or postal money order to the order of B. F. Jones, Chairman Republican National Committee, 242 Fifth Avenue, New York city, such sum as you may desire to contribute for the objects before mentioned. A receipt for the same will be sent by return mail.

The Committee cheerfully calls the attention of every person holding any office, place, or employment under the United States or any of the departments of the Government, to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16th, 1883, and states that its influence will be exerted in conformity therewith.—Respectfully,

B. F. JONES, Chairman.

B. F. JONES, Pennsylvania, Chairman.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Connecticut, Secretary.

VOTING FOR MORALS NOW.

[A Western clergyman writes us as follows: "Your article last week on the Cleveland harlot business meets the case well enough for me, but I find I cannot use it successfully to bring back those who had been staggered; so I send you something prepared to fit my experience of what is needed here." We append the document referred to.—ED. NATION.]

MORALITY remains in the political contest even now. There have been from the first more moral considerations involved than one, though hitherto the affairs to which the Mulligan letters relate have attracted the attention of the Independents almost exclusively. It will be wise to weigh several of these considerations separately:

1. When two rival candidates solicit our votes—of whom one is clean of fleshly vices, but ten years ago abused his official position to make money; the other is identified with administrative reform, but ten years ago was unclean in private life—we may righteously decide to vote for neither of the two, if we do not know what influence the rejection of both may have upon the result. But if we can compute that influence, we are bound in the court of morals to justify ourselves for exercising it. The Republican, whose vote belongs to his party until that party by its own unworthy acts forfeits it, is not morally justifiable if he either withholds his vote from Mr. Blaine so as to give to Mr. Cleveland the advantage of having one less vote to overcome, or if he refuses to vote for Mr. Cleveland and so makes Mr. Blaine's election the more probable, unless that action, with its known influence, is in accordance with the balance of moral considerations. Of course those members of the Republican party who have concluded that the great duty of the hour is not so much to influence the result this year as to build up a Prohibition party for the future, have no interest in this reasoning. But the great body of Republican voters see plainly that in all probability either Blaine or Cleveland will be elected; that they must influence the result by voting for the first, or the second, or neither; and that they must justify the exercising of that influence or be morally condemned. The question which must be answered is, therefore, What is the relation of the offence charged against each candidate to the office, its duties and temptations, for which he is a candidate? The President of the United States will have, during the four years of his term of office, more than 90,000 different persons more or less dependent upon

his good-will—for, if so inclined, he can largely avoid the restraints of the civil-service reform. These 90,000 men will handle in various ways hundreds of millions of dollars. He will also have a direct and an indirect influence in shaping, approving, or vetoing legislation appropriating scores of millions of dollars, and affecting industries aggregating hundreds of millions more. Under such circumstances, the consideration of the candidate's character as regards money is as overwhelmingly paramount as his personal chastity would be if we were electing a president of a nunnery, in which all the inmates were dependent upon the favor of the head officer for great advantages. To consider such differences in the relations of different vices to different offices with different duties and different temptations, is not mere empty casuistry: it is essential to the very life of a sound morality. There can be no such thing as an enlightened conscience in politics without it.

2. Morally speaking, the movement of a man or party is of more consequence than his present position. This principle all men freely grant and apply in the common concerns of life. It is, indeed, the basis on which the saintliest men and women receive into their fellowship those who are yet far below them. There is a great difference between the moral status of two young men, both of whom get drunk once in a month, if one was a common drunkard two years ago, but has now so overcome his appetite that he gets drunk only once a month, but the other took his first drink two years ago and now is drunk as much as once a month. The Republican party has always had a more intelligent, moral, and sober-minded following than its rival. Never till now has it been willing to trade its purest members for the very refuse of the opposite party. During the weeks immediately preceding the nomination of Mr. Blaine, it was freely asserted by well-informed Christian men that only a very few clergymen or college presidents or instructors in New England, or church members in New York or Brooklyn, would support him. Both the leaders and the mass of the delegates of the Republican party seem to have been well aware of the extent and character of the coming defection, yet they went forward prepared not only to lose them now, but to insult them so that they should never return. Whence came this courage? The platform and present management of the campaign reveal its origin. They had answered these questions numerically. How many hoodlum votes can we catch on the Pacific slope by an anti-Chinese plank? How many votes of trades-unionists and socialists in the cities by a plank against the importation of contract-labor? What sort of a trade can we make with Kelly, giving local for national power? Can we persuade Butler to run? Can we draw the Irish by putting on the airs of England-haters? They answered these questions numerically, and having concluded that the count of votes could be risked went ahead. And to this day there has been no sign that even the *Tribune* bases its hope of success on anything so much as the help of these new allies.

3. It is the fashion of the Blaine organs to assert that the real objection which the Independents feel to Blaine is to the protective policy with which he and his party are identified. They not only call the Independents hypocrites as a class, but even go so far as to single out eminent men by name and call them liars on this ground. It is a fact that a very large fraction of the Independents are also opposed to protective taxation. But a moralist ought to be able to see that a belief in free trade as a policy tends to secure a judicial frame of mind in judging the charges against Mr. Blaine. There have been so many occasions to warn old and young against the

warping influence of the expectation of personal gain that we ought to know how to apply that warning here. Surely a man who feels some anxiety for Mr. Blaine's success for the sake of putting money into his own purse by the protective tariff which Mr. Blaine advocates, is at least no more apt to judge him correctly than the man who, in studying the evidence, is not conscious that to vote for Mr. Blaine is to vote for a higher price for his own wares or labor.

COLLEGE CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: During the discussions in your columns of "University Honor" and "Honorary Degrees," it was mentioned that cheating on examinations has but rarely occurred at the University of Virginia, on account of the system there pursued of trusting entirely to the honor of the students, and also that no honorary degrees have ever been conferred by the institution. Your article on "College Controversy" induces me to add that this same university has never been greatly burdened by what you call the "monarchical system" of most of our colleges. The "Board of Visitors" and the "Faculty" are separate bodies with separate duties, and are presided over respectively by a "Rector" and a "Chairman." So far as I am aware, this system has worked well, and without any "controversy" worth mentioning; but I will leave it to some alumnus or professor of the institution who is better informed than myself to discuss the inner working of the system.

The general features of this university are, as may be inferred from the character of its illustrious founder, Thomas Jefferson, eminently republican and democratic. To mention a few points: there is no curriculum, but entire freedom in the choice of studies, each subject being taught in an "independent school"; there is no compulsory attendance upon religious exercises of any kind, the chaplain (who is selected in turn from the principal denominations) being supported entirely by voluntary contributions of the students and professors. In general the students are treated upon the supposition that they are both responsible men and gentlemen. This is enough to show your readers that the faculty of the University of Virginia make no attempt to govern "in loco parentis."

Respectfully, R. H. DABNEY.

BERLIN, July 31, 1884.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN ASIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your number of July 24, Mr. Duncan, answering my letter in No. 993, gives some details respecting the excavating undertaken by myself on the site of Cyme (not Cyrene, as is stated by a misprint), during the winter months of 1881. According to his view of the question, the dragoman of the United States Consulate who brought a complaint before Ali Pasha, the governor of the vilayet, acted in perfect accordance with the rights owned by Mr. Smithers, who had preceded Mr. Duncan as United States Consul in Smyrna. I regret to have stirred up that old story if it has given any annoyance to Mr. Duncan, whom I never held responsible for the dragoman's conduct nor for the consequences it involved—namely, the confiscation of all my discoveries by the Turkish officials; but I am obliged now to give your readers some additional information in order to prove the exactness of my former statements.

Mr. Smithers's firman had been obtained as early as 1879, but he had been unable to begin the excavations, the proprietors of the land at Cyme having refused to give their consent.

Now, the Turkish law about antiquities, issued in 1874, enacts that a firman of which no use has been made is null and void after a year's time. On the 25th of April, 1880, the French Government obtained a firman to excavate on the whole estate of Aristides Bey Baltazzi, comprising Myrina and the greater part of Cyme. It was not till March, 1881, when my excavations at Cyme had given good results, that the aforesaid dragoman wrote a very sharp letter to the Turkish official who was superintending my work, claiming the immediate surrender of all my discoveries. Having naturally not succeeded in that way, he complained to the Pasha, and the Turkish Ministry sent an inspector to Aliaga, where I was residing, to examine the case. Finally, it was acknowledged that the American firman was of no value, but that I was guilty myself of having trespassed the boundaries of Aristides Bey's estate; and although I argued that the proprietors of the neighboring fields had authorized me by writing to consider them as belonging to the Bey, the six cases of antiquities from Cyme which I had brought to Smyrna were confiscated by order of the Council of State. The best proof that the claims of the United States dragoman were utterly destitute of foundation, is that the Consulate, after Mr. Duncan's departure, did not venture to uphold them in any manner. Mr. Duncan only did his duty in forwarding to the Pasha a complaint made by an American subject, but that complaint was mere *pettifoggery*, and, like all quarrels between civilized people in the Levant, only turned to the benefit of Turkish arbitrariness and self-conceit.—Truly yours,

SALOMON REINACH.

PARIS, August 5, 1884.

Notes.

DODD, MEAD & Co. will publish this fall 'The Rise of the Huguenots in France,' by the Rev. Dr. Baird, of Rye, N. Y.

Thomas Whittaker has in press 'Touchstones, or Christian Graces and Characters Tested,' by Bishop Oxenden; and 'Wanderings on Parnassus,' a volume of poems by J. Hazard Hartzell, D.D.

David McKay, Philadelphia, will issue next month 'The Confessions of Hermes, and other poems,' by Paul Hermes.

Cruikshank's 'Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman' is to be reproduced by Roberts Brothers, Boston, who also announce: 'Human Intercourse,' by Philip Gilbert Hamerton; 'Euphorion,' studies of the antique and the mediæval in the Renaissance, by Vernon Lee; and 'Days and Hours in a Garden,' by Mrs. E. V. Doyle.

The Century Co. have in hand for immediate publication a new book of stories, rhymes, and pictures for little folks, to be called 'Baby World.' It has been edited by Mary Mapes Dodge, and, like 'Baby Days,' will consist of selections from *St. Nicholas*. It will, however, be larger and finer than 'Baby Days,' or even than the most beautiful children's book that has yet been made.

Mrs. Henry Pott, with Messrs. Appleton Morgan, R. M. Theobald (a descendant of the famous Shaksperian editor), and others, took steps in London last month to organize "The Bacon-Shaksperian Society," to be composed of members believing in other than Shaksperian authorship of the plays and poems. About one hundred persons were present at the preliminary meeting of the society, which proposes to hold regular meetings and print the papers read before it, on the model of Mr. Furnivall's New Shakspeare Society.

The Fireside Publishing Company, of Phila-

delphia, have lately published 'Biographies of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan,' by Thomas V. Cooper, and 'Biographies of S. Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks,' by Benjamin Le Fevre. Both books contain the same matter after the first ninety-six pages of biographical sketches. The remaining 400 pages in each, consisting of a "History of Politics" and "Political Platforms," are taken bodily from Thomas V. Cooper's 'American Politics,' published last year by the same firm. No mention of this fact is made in either of the books.

Daudet's 'Évangéliste,' translated (except in the title) by Mary Neal Sherwood, has been published by Funk & Wagnalls.

Mr. Nordhoff's 'Politics for Young Americans,' though addressed to minors, is valuable reading for those who have long enjoyed the full privilege of citizenship. Its publication, therefore, in a cheap popular edition by the Messrs. Harper must be considered timely.

Geo. Routledge & Sons have issued afresh in one volume the two series of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's 'Bab Ballads,' with their absurd illustrations; verse and woodcuts together being the lineal descendants of 'Hood's Own.'

The Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Minneapolis meeting last year make their customary appearance in print on the eve of the next meeting. A considerable part of the contents has already seen the light in various scientific media.

No. 31 of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute consists wholly of an important paper, by Lieutenant W. H. Jaques, U. S. N., on "The Establishment of Steel Gun Factories in the United States." It is needless to say that this is not an historic retrospect. The writer aims, by showing in much detail the progress of foreign countries, to promote the creation of the industry in question on this side of the Atlantic.

Another map from the hands of that eminent cartographic authority, Henry Kiepert, has just been published by Dietrich Reimer, Berlin. This is a new view of the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire, with the omission of Arabia. The scale is about twenty-four miles to the inch, and the map is divided into six sheets. A separate sheet marks as nearly as may be the administrative divisions for the whole territory. The Nile Delta and the Suez Canal, and a portion of Persia as far east as Isfahan, are embraced in the scheme. Doctor Kiepert has had the benefit of numerous unpublished plottings by explorers and railway prospectors, but to use these to the fullest extent a much larger scale will be required, and will be employed in a forthcoming map of twenty to twenty-four sheets, which will be indispensable to future archaeological expeditions. A still smaller map in four sheets, including European Turkey, is being engraved as a third edition of Kiepert's 'Ottoman Empire' (1877). The mechanical execution of the map before us is clear and tasteful, while the orthography has been most scrupulously looked after.

It is said that the chair of "Science in Connection with Revelation" in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., occupied by the Rev. James Woodrow, will be abolished, and that it is not unlikely that the present incumbent will be disciplined or censured. Mr. Woodrow has been, in recent lectures, harmonizing the teachings of Genesis with those of science. He holds that nature's record contains a detailed history of the times merely outlined in revelation. All who are acquainted with the temper of the Presbyterian Church, and especially with that ultra-orthodox branch of it in the South, will be prepared to hear heretical charges brought against Mr. Woodrow. It is not at all improbable, however, that an attempt to

discipline him at this time may cause some opposition even in the ranks; for the offender is not a young man, nor eccentric, but an acknowledged teacher of teachers, and has temperately spoken his mature thoughts upon a subject which has been his especial study, and upon which he was expected to speak.

The faster the modern world lives the quicker the remains of the ancient world disappear. In Algeria and Tunis they are going very fast. Old buildings make a too convenient quarry in the execution of public works to be suffered to remain as they are. The Académie des Inscriptions has addressed a petition to the Minister of Public Instruction that he would take measures for the preservation of monuments in all the French colonial possessions. It is certainly to be hoped that the ancient khmer architecture will not be suffered to melt away. How much can be done by Government classification, registration, and control has been shown in both France and England, and Turkey has forbidden ancient monuments to be used for building, or worked up as lime; all excavations are to be under the charge of the authorities of the museum in the Seraglio. It will be well if France sets the example of extending such care to other countries now half civilized.

On the fourth of last November in Paris a monument was erected to Alexandre Dumas, after the design of Gustave Doré. We have now, from the Librairie des Bibliophiles (New York: F. W. Christern), a volume containing a full report of the proceedings, with a preface by M. Alexander Dumas, fils, and an appendix containing his speech over the grave of Doré. The two illustrations are a portrait of Doré, etched by M. L. Massard, and an etching of the monument, by M. E. Abot. The most important of the ceremonial speeches was that of M. Edmond About, as President of the Committee of the Society of Men of Letters. It contained what is the first exact and definite statement as to the aid rendered to Dumas by the cloud of collaborators who compassed him about, that we have met in the course of much reading in Dumasiana. M. About tells us that Dumas talked over and planned the novel with his collaborator, that the collaborator then wrote out the novel briefly, and that Dumas took this draft and rewrote it wholly, amplifying a little quarter page into a full large page of his own fine hand-writing. M. About recalls, what it is well to bear in mind, that none of Dumas's collaborators were ever dissatisfied with his treatment of them.

Wycherley, though the best satirist of his time, has practically dropped out of English literature, because he cannot be read *pueris virginibusque*. But the author from whom Voltaire's "La Prude" and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" are imitated, deserves the attention of the student of literature, and has received it in Dr. Johannes Klette's monograph, "William Wycherley: Leben und dramatische Werke, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Wycherley as Plagiator Molières." Dr. Klette in four chapters discusses Wycherley's life, the chronology of his writing, representations, and editions of his plays, their literary character, and the various translations and imitations. Wycherley's own obligations to Molière and other French comedians are pointed out, but are not insisted upon too much.

A new history of Mohammed, from the pen of a most competent writer, has just appeared in Leipzig. It forms the first part of "Das Leben und die Lehre des Muhammed, dargestellt von Ludolf Krehl." Dr. Krehl, since 1869 Professor of Oriental Languages and Chief Librarian at the University of Leipzig, and formerly editor of the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, is already very favorably

known as the author of various works on topics connected with his present subject, such as "On the Religion of the pre-Islamic Arabs," and "On the Koranic Doctrine of Predestination," as well as of editions and translations of Moslem writers. His "Muhammed," written in a very pleasing style, is calculated to satisfy the public at large no less than the world of scholars. The character of the Arabian prophet is drawn with great skill and discrimination. Both the sincerity of his belief in his divine mission and the hypocritical element in his public career are exhibited in a strong light.

The last Proceedings of the American Oriental Society reveal another fraud of the late dealer in Biblical antiquities, M. W. Shapira, of Deuteronomy notoriety. A number of years ago a well-known citizen of Philadelphia bought of that Christianized Hebrew, in Jerusalem, a sheepskin roll, composed of pieces of Synagogue scrolls of different hands and ages, and containing, in forty-seven columns, the whole book of Numbers. The purchase was made on the strength of a letter of the late Professor Tischendorf, written in 1870, stating the manuscripts to be more than a thousand years old. The roll was deposited in the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library, and with it Tischendorf's letter. Prof. Isaac H. Hall, who examined them, suspecting the letter to be a forgery, had phototypes of it prepared, and sent them to competent judges in Germany. The letter was found to be genuine, but Professor Franz Delitzsch, who knew all about it, declared that it was written to recommend two rolls other than that sold to the Philadelphian, older and otherwise superior to it, and at the time described by Delitzsch himself in the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*. The Philadelphia roll is, however, in itself, "a curiosity worth keeping."

In a paper read before the French Society of Antiquaries, M. Gaidoz, the Secretary, has given some interesting instances of the survival of sun-worship, apropos of a small Gaulish statue of a man with a wheel, the sign of sun-worship in many countries—for example, the Buddhistic "Wheel of the Law." One of these survivals is the custom of carrying or of rolling down a high hill wheels on fire at the feast of St. John, that is, at the summer solstice. Another is the wheel carried at Douai at the feast of Gayant, the third Sunday in June. A third, the wax wheel still carried every year at Riom at the feast of Saint-Amable (June 11).

Ernest Nys, in the *Revue de Droit International*, investigates the question of the identity of Casertanus, qualified as *doctissimus*, referred to frequently by Alberico Gentili in his treatise "De jure belli." His researches have led to the discovery that it is Antonio de Bernardi, who was Bishop of Caserta from 1552 to 1554. The book cited by Gentili is "De eversione singularis certaminis," which Nys has been unable to get sight of.

Two German Protestant theologians of great repute and high position, though not of equal merit, closely followed each other in death in the early part of last month—J. P. Lange dying on July 8, at the age of eighty two, and I. A. Dorner on the following day at the age of seventy-five. Both are known to the English and American public by translations, the former especially as editor of the vast "Commentary on the Holy Scriptures; Critical, Doctrinal, and Homiletical," reedited in this country by Dr. Schaff. He was an indefatigable compiler and voluminous writer, his theological and Biblico-critical views being of the most conservative type. His religious songs will probably survive his learned writings. For the last thirty years he officiated as Professor and Consistorial Councillor at Bonn. Dorner held the same double position succes-

sively at Königsberg, Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, rising to the dignity of *Oberkonsistorialrath*. As a writer on dogmatic theology he is both more liberal and more highly esteemed than Lange. Among his most important productions are his "Entwicklungsgeschichte der Lehre von der Person Christi" (1839), "Geschichte der Protestantischen Theologie" (1867), and "Christliche Glaubenslehre" (1880-81).

—The State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison has lately been presented with an interesting collection of all the stray circulars, handbills, pamphlets detailing the circumstances of the elections of contesting delegations, etc., etc., which were distributed at the Republican National Convention at Chicago. The collection (of some twenty-five numbers) was principally made by Mr. Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press, and some additions were made by Prof. Edward S. Holden, of Madison. The various numbers have been mounted together in one cover, and will serve to show "our nephews," as the French say, how the mind of a delegate to a National Convention was influenced in 1884. Among the rich bits of the collection is the set of "Logan Songs," by which some enthusiasm for "Black Jack" Logan is to be excited in the rural districts. The railroads have folding advertisements with maps showing the last Presidential vote. The insurance companies have lists of the delegates, and blank tally-sheets for recording the vote as it progressed. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company is represented by the (very elaborate) bill of fare which was furnished to its special train conveying the Washington correspondents of the various papers (free) to and from the Convention. Caricatures from the illustrated papers complete the collection, which is believed to be unique.

—"Taxation in the United States 1789-1816," by Prof. Henry C. Adams, has recently appeared in the *Johns Hopkins University Studies*. The greater part of the sketch is devoted to tariff legislation, the object being to show that the early tariffs of this country were in the main for revenue only. Where there was any departure from this rule the object was political rather than industrial; as, for example, in the case of the provisions discriminating in favor of American shipping, where the motive was to compel England to modify her navigation laws. Up to 1807 American capital and energy found their best rewards in building and sailing ships. The ruin of our carrying trade by Napoleon's decrees, England's Orders in Council, and our own embargo turned capital away from shipping and into manufactures. The high tariff of 1812, imposed expressly as a means of raising revenue for war, became in its operation protective. The return of peace found industries in existence here that could not stand without the help of "fostering" legislation. They have been fostered ever since that day, and are apparently not more ready to stand alone now than they were seventy years ago.

—Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett, who was a member of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens during its first year, and is now its Secretary, is making important discoveries in the interior of Asia Minor, where he has been travelling since the 1st of June. The results of the similar journey undertaken by Doctor Sterrett in 1883, in connection with the distinguished Scotch explorer, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, under the auspices of the English Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, were made known in the report of the Committee in charge of the "Asia Minor Exploration Fund" several months ago, and published in the London *Times* of March 21 and in the Boston *Daily Advertiser* of

April 8. Doctor Sterrett has continued his explorations this summer, working, as before, in concert with Mr. Ramsay, but travelling chiefly by himself. He writes from Ak Sheher, June 21, that he has been very successful in collecting inscriptions and in identifying ancient sites in important historic regions rarely visited by modern travellers. He says: "I have fixed definitely the site of Heracleia, have discovered that the Egerdir Lake is the source of the Cestrus, have surveyed the great pass of Sultan Dagb for the first time, finding the map all wrong; have corrected the nomenclature of many villages, and have added many others to the map." He visited the ruins of Antioch, which are important, seeing there "some friezes with reliefs in excellent workmanship," and having Roman coins brought him "by the double handful." There he copied more than sixty inscriptions, of which about forty are Latin; all of these are unpublished, except three or four. He adds: "I shall depart from my original plan of going direct to Cæsarea via Iconium, and intend to cross over to the Antioch side of the mountain and go to Iconium by that road. I have good reason to expect a harvest of inscriptions on that side, whereas this side has been travelled over frequently." At the time of writing he had already collected 145 inscriptions, "some of which are very long, and some of value." By the arrangement between Messrs. Ramsay and Sterrett, the former is to publish all the geographical discoveries made by both while they are travelling in concert, and the latter is to publish all the inscriptions. We are glad to call attention to these promising reports of an expedition which reflects great credit on American scholarship and enterprise, and which is in no small degree the result of one of the most important steps ever taken by American scholars—the founding of the School at Athens. The Managing Committee of this institution are now printing the first volume of papers of the School, in which will appear the inscriptions found at Assos by the expedition of the Archaeological Institute of America, edited (chiefly at Assos itself) by Doctor Sterrett; and also the collection of inscriptions of Tralleis, made by Doctor Sterrett and Mr. Ramsay in 1883, already published in the *Mittheilungen* of the German School at Athens, and now corrected by this summer's observations. Most of the Assos inscriptions have been brought to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, with the other antiquities of Assos which fell to the lot of the explorers in the division with the Turks.

—Mr. Francis Galton contributes to the August *Fortnightly* a paper on the "Measurement of Character," in which he supplies some material corroborating the view that "man is little more than a conscious machine, the larger part of whose actions are predicable." He has come across instances in which a son who inherited, somewhat exclusively, his father's qualities, passed through life with all his vices and virtues; and he has collected cases of twins who always behaved as one person, so that seemingly if one were subjected to certain tests, his response would show exactly how the other would act under the same circumstances. Temper affords one of the easiest methods of testing character. Boys are constantly testing a dog's temper, and know just how far they may go with impunity. The expression of emotions by gestures and other muscular movements has been discussed in many books, but Galton mentions some new subtle tests that may yield interesting results. One is the cardiograph, which can be worn under the buttoned coat, and indicates the action of the heart of a speaker or any one subjected to the play of strong emotions. Another is a

sort of pressure gauge that can be fixed to ordinary furniture, and will show how far persons have inclined when sitting together engaged in eager conversation. A "muscle-reader" would evidently have great advantages in this field of investigation. But "it is an easy vice to generalize," and Mr. Galton wants accurate, reliable facts to base further inferences on. Interesting and amusing experiments are easily devised, but it is necessary that the subject of the experiment should believe in the genuineness of the exciting cause of the emotion:

"It is not possible to sham emotion thoroughly. A good actor may move his audience as deeply as if they were witnessing a drama of real life, but the best actor cannot put himself into the exact frame of mind of a real sufferer. If he did, the reflex and automatic signs of emotion excited in his frame would be so numerous and violent that they would shatter his constitution long before he had acted a dozen tragedies."

—The venerable Lorenz von Stein, whose 'Verwaltungslehre' has been an authority since its issue, nearly twenty years ago, is publishing a revised and enlarged edition of that portion of the work which pertains to the methods and history of education. This portion of the great work (Part 5) is now to be offered separately, under the title 'Das Bildungswesen'; and of this part the first division, consisting of 455 pages, has recently been received. The volume already issued is devoted to the theories and methods of education prevalent before the downfall of the Western Roman Empire. This is to be followed by a corresponding account of educational methods and doctrines in mediæval and modern times. The first 147 pages contain a philosophical discussion not essentially different from that in the first edition; but the remaining portion, which deals with the history of education in the several countries considered, has been greatly enlarged and improved. The numerous divisions and subdivisions of the first part of the work are somewhat unattractive and confusing, but the pages devoted to the history of education in the nations of antiquity leave very little to be desired. A brief notice of the provisions made for education in the countries of the Orient is followed by a clear and sufficiently comprehensive account of the educational work done in Greece and Rome. While the author's point of view is that of the reciprocal relations of education and the public service, he does not overlook matters of detail that are of essential interest. This is especially the case in the last section, where he treats of the development of education after the introduction of Christianity; the importance, both general and special, of the Christian dogmas from an educational point of view; and the positions of the different church fathers in regard to science and education. In this presentation it was unavoidable that some names of importance should be omitted; but the work as a whole is one in the study of which every thoughtful student of educational methods may find much for his interest and advantage. The still more important portion relating to modern times will be awaited with great interest.

—Were Richard Buchta's 'Der Mahdi und der Sudan' (Stuttgart, 1884) twice as large as it is, and filled with only one-third of the names and other particulars now crammed into its eighty-odd pages, it would be an excellent book to recommend to all who want information on Sennar and Kordofan, Darfur and Bahr el-Gazal, Khartum and El-Obeid, the Mahdi and his foes, Hicks Pasha and General Gordon, etc. Over-concise and over-laden as it is, it is good only for the particularly studious, but to such really valuable. Richard Buchta—a Galician Pole, born in 1845—knew both the Sudan and

the Mahdi from personal acquaintance, and has pursued the interesting but bewildering course of events in that region with close attention. He travelled in Africa in 1878-80, ascending the White Nile beyond Gondokoro, penetrating into the equatorial land of Uganda, and returning through that of the Nyam-Nyam. A photographer by trade, he brought home a valuable collection of faithful pictures from nature of national types and landscapes, 160 of which form his pictorial work 'Die obern Nil-länder' (Berlin, 1881). He saw the present Mahdi, then known only as the pious Fakir Mohammed Ahmed, in April, 1880, in his village near the Island of Aba in the White Nile. At that time his fame for sanctity was still limited to the neighborhood. He describes him as a well-built man of forty, tall and of dark brown complexion, a genuine Nubian (not of Arab blood). He is a native of Dongola, and in his younger years worked with his brothers as boat-carpen-ter in Khartum. His career as Mahdi dates from the summer of 1881. This name (pronounced Mahādī) Buchta explains as equivalent to God-guided (from Arabic *hādī*, to guide). The story of the first fight with the fanatical followers of Mohammed Ahmed and of the later, more serious, military undertakings against him, culminating in the fatal march of Hicks Pasha's "10,000 men with more than 1,000 officers" (September-November, 1883) is a shocking recital of reckless carelessness, cowardice from superstitious terror, and heartless butchery. A chronological list of events from July, 1881, to March, 1884—including the affairs in Egypt and the neighborhood of Suakim—is added. The traveller deprecates the English Government's resolve to abandon the whole of the Sudan, the natural richness of parts of which he extols; but he acknowledges that the rising of the Sudanese is in reality a rising against distressing misrule and harrowing oppression.

—M. Uibach continues his letters from Lisbon. He is struck with the degree of liberality of the laws in the matter of religion which co-exists with the conservatism of customs. The bishop cannot issue a pastoral letter without the assent of the prefect; there are no convents, except those of French or Irish priests; the Church is decidedly subordinate, with the assent of Rome, to the State. And yet public opinion obliges the King to follow on foot the procession of Corpus Christi. The most pronounced free-thinker will take the sprinkling of holy water at the church door, or offer it to his companion, and will drop on his knees in the street as the Host passes. During Holy Week a certain colossal crucifix, which has a chapel of its own with large revenues, is carried for three or four nights to a neighboring sanctuary of the Virgin—that is to say, Christ, who is then dead, returns to his mother. On the morning of the Resurrection the image is taken back to its own chapel with joyful solemnity. If it were not, or even if the return were delayed, the revenues would pass over to the Virgin's sanctuary. Of course its guardians are very desirous that this should not occur. And yet, such is the force of public opinion, which demands that the crucifix shall be carried on the left side only by three noblemen, a duke, a marquis, and a count of the purest descent, that the forfeiture is not unlikely to occur if noblemen of sufficiently unstained race could not be found or should refuse to serve. Funerals also surprised M. Uibach. The hearses are the gayest vehicles in Lisbon, being the disused *volantes*, which went out of fashion some time ago, but still retain their painting, carving, and gilding. Those reserved for children are the most brilliant of all—red

picked out with gold, with abundance of flowers and little figures of angels. In harmony with this is the name of the cemetery—the Place of Pleasures. M. Ulbach supposes that this is not so much from any idea that all who are buried in consecrated earth are in Elysium, as because it was formerly a garden, just as the residence of the King's father opposite, formerly a convent, is called the Palace of Necessities, and the open place where the pillory used to stand is named Gayety from some older association, no doubt, than the punishment. In the operetta of "Le Jour et la Nuit" is the couplet "Les Portugais sont toujours gais." When the French company sang it at Lisbon they altered it, to gratify the national prejudice, to "Les Espagnols sont toujours fols," which was received with the applause that in any country a hit at a neighboring nation will earn. The Portuguese are not gay nor morose, but of a quiet, sober humor. One sign of this is perhaps the almost total absence of coffee-houses. A few good clubs and the tobacco shops suffice for places of social meeting.

—*Mélusine* for July 5 contains a translation of "The Oxford Solar Myth," published in 1870 in the *Kottabos*, a collection of pieces in prose and verse by students of Trinity College, Dublin, and dedicated "without permission" to Mr. G. W. Cox. The version is called "Comme quoi M. Max Müller n'a jamais existé," is dedicated, also without permission, to Signor Gubernatis, and is as laughable in the French as in the English original. The ingenious way in which Max Müller, the great grinder, is connected on the one hand with an Oxford teacher, and on the other, as Müller Germanus, with the Germanus Apollo of the Latin poets; in which his father Wilhelm Müller, that is, Will-hjælm (or helm of force, or invisible cap) is identified with the morning mists from which the sun arises; in which Bunsen is brought in, and Taylor, at whose institution Max Müller was a teacher, is made to explain his controversy with Weber (the tailor who cuts cloth being, of course, the natural enemy of the weaver); and in which Monier Williams, who defeated Max Müller in a contest for the chair of Sanskrit at Oxford in 1860, is explained as another form of Wilhelm Müller (Monier=meunier=Müller, and Williams being as before Will hjælm) and as standing for the mists into which the sun disappears at night—the way, in fine, in which all these and other absurd explanations are mixed together with a pretence but not the slightest reality of reasoning, is beyond all praise. The translator, H. Gaidoz, has added a second part, in which, with numerous citations and great show of learning, he follows out the Max Müller myth in a somewhat different line, and takes occasion to laugh a little at Bréal, Darmesteter, and Arbois de Jubainville, and finally adds an appendix on the myth of Cadet Rousselle, who turns out to be Flavius Apollo, the sun being Cadet as younger than his sister Aurora. On the whole it is very gracious fooling.

—We do not have frequent occasion nowadays to record the discovery of any new fact concerning the sun's physical constitution which has been derived from the discussion of old observations; but in addition to the variation of magnetic elements, the frequency of the aurora borealis, and two or three possible fluctuations in the phenomena of terrestrial meteorology, Dr. J. Hilffiker appears to have established the dependence of another element upon the periodical waxing and waning of the solar spots. It has long been recognized that the measures of the apparent angular diameter of the sun are, when reduced to the same unit of distance, not so consistent as they should be; but the interpretation

of these discordances on the basis of a long-period variation in the actual diameter of the sun itself is essentially new. In a late number of the "Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani," Dr. Hilffiker tests this theory by the investigation of observations of the solar diameter made at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, during the last twenty-two years—or about two spot-periods—with the interesting result that the sun's diameter is larger than its average value at the times of minimum spots, and smaller at the maximum. It will be curious to ascertain whether the series of measures at other observatories may be properly interpreted as corroborating this very remarkable result.

COLUMBUS—A PORTRAIT RESET.

Christophe Colomb, son origine, sa vie, ses voyages, sa famille et ses descendants, d'après des documents inédits tirés des Archives de Gènes, de Savone, de Séville et de Madrid: Études d'histoire critique, par Henry Harrisse. Tome 1er. Paris. 1884. 8vo, pp. xii. 458.

THIS book is essentially a revolutionary one. If we accept the results which are reached, we must rewrite in much of its detail the history of Columbus. Of a large number of the essential points of that story, at least as far down as the end of his first voyage—for the present volume comes no further—the truth which has been accepted is boldly challenged, and either pronounced untrue or replaced in other connections of date and circumstances, so as to alter the bearing of the incident. The author is on familiar ground, and few have studied the era of the early discoveries more effectively. We have had the results in the best bibliography of their earliest literature which exists, and in a number of monographs, in which he has shown his research and acumen. His results have not always been accepted, and his views in some respects have been controverted by others quite as competent in this field as himself. There is no better ground for critical historical study than this of the early American voyages. Nothing is more common in the accounts which have come down to us than conflicting and incomplete evidence. Columbus's own narratives, as we gather them here and there, are singularly full of indirectness and confusion—the effect of an imagination that was apt to distort truths and confound the lines of moral perspicacity. What was true of Columbus was characteristic of some other chroniclers of his time; and they have left many a riddle for later historians to solve.

Accordingly, in settling upon what should be considered fact, the critical student has to make much use of inference, and to decide as best he can amid the conflict or absence of testimony. The cautious scholar finds it hard to be sure. Mr. Harrisse is not always troubled with that reserve, and there is a certain air of disdain which sometimes pervades his writing, when he refers disapprovingly to the views of others, or to those which have long prevailed, as he supposes, without warrant. It must be confessed that his temper seems once in a while to incline him to be revolutionary or iconoclastic for the sake of opposition. It is a spirit which renders him acute, and sustains him in laborious search, but it is one which also imperils sometimes his judgment.

The story of Columbus's life has been based by all historians since 1571 upon a 'Historie' which was published in that year as the work of Ferdinand, the son of the Admiral, commemorating the career of the discoverer. In 1871, after it had been accepted for three centuries, Mr. Harrisse attacked the credit of this book, in a work which was printed in Spanish at Madrid, under the patronage of a society of Andalusian antiquaries, and the next year in French at Paris, as originally written. He renews the attack in the present work. His position regarding the 'Historie' is in brief this: We know from Ferdinand Columbus's catalogue of his own library that a manuscript life of his father, by one Ferdinand Perez de Oliva, existed in it, which was written about 1525, and in which it may be fair to presume Ferdinand, the son, had a hand. It seems probable that Las Casas used it, and that the 'Historie' of 1571 was based on it. A sensational and irresponsible editor of the latter, however, engrafted upon it so many extraneous matters, drawn from one knows not what sources, that the 'Historie,' as we have it, is utterly devoid of authority, except so far as its statements are confirmed in other and better directions. It is Mr. Harrisse's further belief that for the true prototype we must search rather in Las Casas's 'Historia General' than in the 'Historie' of 1571. We do not find, however, that he hesitates sometimes to involve Las Casas in the same condemnation with the 'Historie,' and it is not uncommon for him to get rid of conflicts by declaring occasionally a sentence of Las Casas to be an insertion of his own in the narrative, which seems to borrow from the alleged prototype. With this spirit and in this belief, Mr. Harrisse is not impeded in his revolutionary progress by any regard for what has been esteemed the main source of our knowledge of Columbus, and the so-called life of the Admiral by his son becomes with him a distinct object of scoff.

It has not been held in the past, indeed, that Ferdinand was without his weaknesses, and not the least conspicuous of them was his effort to make it appear that the Admiral came of noble stock. About ten years ago Mr. Harrisse, in his book on the Columbus family of France and Italy, sufficiently dispelled this pretension; and he seems now to show conclusively that the Colombos of Italy were weavers, kith and kin, and that their social standing in the dependencies of Genoa was precisely what that implied—nothing better. He finds that the statements of Gallo, as first printed for our generation in Muratori, were the main source of the imputation of Columbus's mean birth, which it has been usual to ascribe to the marginal note in the famous *Falster* of Giustiniani.

A good deal of the light which Mr. Harrisse now throws for the first time upon the family of Columbus, comes from the inquisitive use which he has made of the notarial and similar archives of the places in Italy where the Colombos have lived. The dull stores of depositions, defining actions and agreements long passed out of memory and beyond practical use, have yielded under his search not a little of value in tracing the migrations of the family. There is always the danger of incomplete identification in such kinds of testimony, particularly where a family is so numerous as the Colombos seem to have been, and where there is great repetition of Christian names; and one cannot avoid the feeling that Mr. Harrisse has not been as cautious here as he might have been. On the vexed question of the date and place of Columbus's birth, he prefers to depend on certain notarial evidences, rather than to weigh the probabilities which the Admiral's loose way of speaking allows to be deduced in more ways than one. The date he finds to be approximately 1445, and the place Genoa, but he would take the Admiral's own assertion of his natal place to admit of being extended to the dependencies of that town, rather than to be confined to its municipal limits.

The story of Columbus's stay at the University of Pavia, originating in the 'Historie,' does not, of course, find favor with him, and he keeps him in Italy as late as 1473, when the future dis-

coverer is usually supposed to have gone to Portugal in 1470; but there is the same possibility of want of identity in the record which is followed here, as in other cases. In this new chronology the first positive knowledge of Columbus in Portugal is deduced from the Toscanelli letter, if we place it, as is usual, in 1474; but Harrisse ventures to believe that Columbus's communication with the Italian savant may have been as late even as 1482.

The 'Historie' and all since have made Columbus marry the daughter of Bartholomew Perestrelo, who had been Governor at Porto Santo; but if Mr. Harrisse is to be believed, there is better evidence for his marrying a daughter of Vasco Gil Moniz. There is no evidence, as he contends, that Columbus ever went to live at Porto Santo with his wife's mother; so the whole story of the aid he got from Perestrelo's charts vanishes. Again, the received opinion is that it was the death of his wife, severing his ties with Portugal, which partly conduced to his leaving that kingdom. This, too, is an error, in Harrisse's opinion, for his wife survived, as he finds, his going to Spain, which in the 'Historie' is fixed in 1484. This evidence apart, Mr. Harrisse cannot carry him into Spain earlier than the summer of 1484, when he was still in Lisbon, or later than May, 1487, when it is recorded that a largess was granted to him by the Spanish monarchs. Columbus's own statements are at variance with each other: one at least would make him in Spain when documents show him to have been in Portugal. The celebrated Junto of Salamanca, with all its pomp and circumstance, which Las Casas and Oviedo seem to have known nothing of, and in respect to which the archives of the University are silent, grew, in Harrisse's opinion, out of a natural conference held at Salamanca, when the court was there in the winter of 1486-87. This meeting was conducted by Talavera, while a later one was held at Santa Fé, in 1491, at which the Cardinal Mendoza was conspicuous.

Columbus tells us that his firm reliance was upon two monks, who believed him when others were reviling him. The friar Juan Perez, who figures in the Rabida story, was one certainly; and Alexander Geraldinus, who was also Columbus's friend, as early as 1522 made this Juan Perez identical with Antonio de Marchena, and later writers have trusted him. Oviedo calls this friar Juan Perez, and Gomara, abridging Oviedo, and before Geraldinus's book was printed, converted the name into Peres de Marchena, so that there seems here to be the evidence of another witness of the earlier time. It is not sufficient, however, for our new chronicler, and having to make a second monk somewhere, to answer Columbus's number, and finding Diego de Deza, usually considered the other, a bishop and not a monk, he resorts to the expedient of considering Juan Perez and Marchena not one, as Geraldinus had said, but two distinct persons, and constituting the two monks required.

The first serious interposition in Columbus's favor, like that made by Mendoza, has usually been placed in 1486; but Mr. Harrisse moves this and other events, usually placed earlier, well into 1491. He also defends Fonseca from the aspersions which the luckless 'Historie' has told posterity to put upon him. Indeed, it is not alone the 'Historie' which casts so much of gloom about this period of suspense in Columbus's life: the Admiral himself tells a doleful story, while his own admissions of sympathy in high places give Mr. Harrisse fair opportunities to set Columbus off against himself.

It has been usually said that the money advanced for the first voyage by Santangel was drawn from the treasury of Aragon. Harrisse

denies the evidence, and says the advance was from his (Santangel's) private purse. The common belief rests in part upon the evidence of a document which Argensola in 1630 said was preserved in the Archives of the Treasury of Aragon. Harrisse characteristically rejects this evidence because a friend of his in 1871 searched at Barcelona in the Aragon Archives and could not find it! Las Casas had first told, guardedly, to be sure, the story of the Pinzons advancing the money which enabled Columbus to assume one-eighth part of the expense of the first voyage. In Harrisse's opinion the aid which the Pinzons offered was entirely in finding Columbus a crew, his argument being that if they had offered money it would have been mentioned in the royal grant respecting their arms, since similar pecuniary assistance from them in 1499 was mentioned in that grant. But while rejecting the received opinion on such a ground as this, Harrisse does not seem to be able to suggest the source from which the money did come. The 'Historie' of 1571 had also said that the Queen pledged her jewels to assist in the equipment of Columbus's fleet. It is enough for Harrisse to reject this story, that Peter Martyr and other admirers of Isabella make no mention of it. Indeed, the costly wars with the Moors may well have forced the crown to every resort in its power long before this new demand arose.

The closing chapter of this first volume deals with the question of Columbus's landfall; and his method of solving the problem is all Mr. Harrisse's own. The essential clue which has been usually followed in the endeavors to find a satisfactory solution has been Columbus's log-book, as we find it set forth in what is called his Journal. Several experienced sailors have scanned it attentively to make out his track. Navarrete, Mackenzie, Becher, and Fox, and more recently Murdoch, have brought their professional training to bear. It is something in favor of the discredit which Harrisse puts upon this method, that the results in these cases have been so diverse. Harrisse attempts to solve the problem almost entirely on the strength of the physical descriptions in Columbus and Las Casas, and on the evidence of the early maps. The name which Las Casas says the island of the landfall bore in his day was "Triango"; but Harrisse does not find this name in any earlier map than that which was published in the Cartas de Indias in 1877, which could not have been made earlier than 1541. An island with a name differently spelled but resembling this appears on sundry other later maps, and on some of the same is another island called Guanahani, which Columbus says was its name. One such instance is in the well-known Weimar map of 1537, where "Triango" is a little island just east of "Guanahani." This helps settle the question in Harrisse's opinion. Just this relative position, one to the other, is borne on modern maps by Acklin Island and the Plana cays. Columbus, with that confusion characteristic of him, tells us in one place that this island of his landfall was an "isleta" or an islet, and in another that it was a large island, "isla grande." This suggests to Harrisse that Columbus was not referring to the same island in the two cases—as indeed it is difficult to see how he could, but no one has ever before supposed he could mean but one—and that accordingly Las Casas may have been right in naming the islet which he first saw "Triango," while the one on which he disembarked was Guanahani. The theory is certainly novel, and it does not commend itself sufficiently to Mr. Harrisse even to relieve him of all doubt in the matter; and next to his own theory, he would favor that of Captain Fox in selecting Samana.

There has not been space for more than a hint of the reasons which have governed this new bi-

ographer in making so many departures from long-established views regarding much in the career of Columbus. If Mr. Harrisse has shown that he can be untrammelled by the traditions of the story, he has also shown that he possesses the material for a more critical examination of the subject than has ever been given to it before. The critical spirit readily skips into the sceptical; and a desire to unsettle is not always the same as the power to rehabilitate.

MORE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Samoa, a Hundred Years Ago and Long Before. Together with Notes on the Cults and Customs of Twenty-three other Islands in the Pacific. By George Turner, LL.D., of the London Missionary Society. With a Preface by E. B. Tylor, F.R.S. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1884.

SAMOA is the native name of the Polynesian group more familiarly known to English-speaking people as the Navigators' Islands. They lie between the 13th and 15th parallels of south latitude, and trend from the 168th to the 173d meridian of west longitude. The principal islands of the group are Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila. The first-named is the largest, being about 150 miles in circumference, with its western extremity touching the 173d meridian; the second, lying further to the southeast and separated from the first by ten miles of sea, is about fifty miles long by ten to fifteen wide; and the third, forty miles more to the southeast, has a circumference of about eighty miles. Their highest points are from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. They are of volcanic origin, but their shores are surrounded by fringing and barrier reefs of coral. The aspect of the islands to an approaching voyager is one of great beauty. They stand clothed in verdure from shore to summit. Here and there a shining stream of water may be seen falling down the mountain side in beautiful cascades. The lower lands abound with vegetation and spread out in fertile fields, dotted with native villages and plantations. Along the coast, between the inner shore-line and the outer barrier reef, which breaks the violence of the sea, is a broad belt of smooth water, in which the natives are almost constantly moving hither and thither in their canoes. It is to this feature that the group owes the name by which it is commonly known to the rest of the world; for it was upon seeing the Samoans moving about so much in their canoes that Bougainville, the French voyager who visited the islands in 1768, called them "The Isles of the Navigators." But it is said that the sea going propensity of the islanders is not so strong as the name implies, as they rarely go beyond the sight of land. The Dutch navigator, Roggeween, seems to have been the first to notice these islands in 1722. He was followed by Bougainville in 1768, and La Perouse in 1787. Captain Cook heard of them in 1773 from the Tongans, and in 1791 they were visited by H. B. M. ship *Pandora*. In 1830 the agents of the London Missionary Society established a mission there, since which time there has been a gradual though very slow development of intercourse between the islands and the rest of the world. Their present population is about 35,000.

Mr. Turner's Samoan life began in 1840. He published in 1861 a work entitled 'Nineteen Years in Polynesia,' in which he narrated his personal experiences and the history and results of missionary work there. His recently-published volume, 'Samoa,' has a somewhat more scientific purpose, and is, in effect, an interesting and valuable collection of notes and observations relating to the archaeology of Polynesia. It is the result of more than forty years of at

tentive study and careful accumulation of facts, and, in the judgment of an authority so well known as Mr. E. B. Tylor, is an important contribution to ethnological knowledge. Mr. Turner's opportunities for inquiry in this field of research must have been exceptionally favorable during his long stay in Samoa; and his volume, of nearly 400 pages, gives abundant evidence of much industry in obtaining and recording a vast amount of material relating to the early history of the Polynesian islanders, their manners, customs, social relations, language, traditions, myths, and superstitions, and the development of religious ideas. The early Samoans had much to say upon the subjects of Cosmogony and Man. The following are a few specimen notions:

"There was first of all *Lea*, nothing. Thence sprung *Nanamu*, fragrance. Then *Etuefu*, dust. Then *Iloa*, perceivable. Then *Maui*, obtainable. Then *Elele*, earth. Then *Papatu*, high rocks. Then *Mataanoa*, small stones. Then *Maunga*, mountains. Then *Maunga* married *Malauiua*, or changeable meeting place, and had a daughter called *Fasiefu*, piece of dust. She married *Lave* i fulufulu tolo, or down of the sugar cane flower, and to her were born three sons: *Mua*, first; *Uso*, brother; *Talu*, and their sister *Suitouu*, or true heir. And then follows a story as to *Mua* and *Talu* originating the names of two districts on the island of Upolu."

"Fire and water married, and from them sprung the earth, rocks, trees, and everything. The cuttlefish fought with the fire, and was beaten. The fire fought with the rocks, and the rocks conquered. The large stones fought with the small ones; the small conquered. The small stones fought with the grass, and the grass conquered. The grass fought with the trees; the trees were beaten and the trees conquered. The trees fought with the creepers, and the creepers conquered. The creepers rotted, swarmed with maggots, and from maggots they grew to be men."

"The soul of man is called his *angānga*, or that which goes and comes. It is said to be the daughter of *Taufanuu*, or vapor of lands, which forms clouds; and as the dark, cloudy covering of night comes on, man feels sleepy, because his soul wishes to go and visit its mother."

"All the gods had a meeting at a public place on Upolu, to decide what was to be the end of the life of man. One god made a speech, and proposed that it should be like the extinction of the coconut-leaf torch, which, when it goes out, can be shaken, blown, and blaze up again; so that man, after sickness and death, might rise again in all the vigor of youth. Another god, called the *Supa*, or *paralysis*, rose and proposed that the life of man should be like the extinction of the candle-nut torch, which, when once out, cannot be blown in again. Then followed a number of speeches, some for the one proposal and some for the other. While the discussion was proceeding, a pouring rain came on and broke up the meeting. The gods ran to the houses for shelter, and as they were dispersing they called out, 'Let the proposal of Paralysis be carried, and let man's life go out like the candle-nut torch.' And hence the proverb, 'It is as Paralysis said.' Man dies and does not return."

In his chapter on "Government and Laws," Mr. Turner shows that the Samoan system was and still is patriarchal and democratic, rather than monarchical. In a village of three to five hundred people there may be from ten to twenty titled heads of families, and one of the higher rank called chiefs. The former are not hereditary titles, but the chiefs are a select class, whose pedigree is traced most carefully in the traditional genealogies to the ancient head of some particular clan. The chief of a village community is regarded as its political head and protector. It is interesting to observe that in the courtesies of common conversation it is usual for all to address each other as chiefs; and this is carried to such an extent that chiefs seem to be as common in Samoa as colonels in Texas. The real Samoan chief, however, is not without well-defined marks and privileges of chieftainship. In public meetings he is addressed in terms translatable into earl, duke, prince, or king; and instead of you, it is your Highness,

your Grace, Lordship, or Majesty. When the *ava*-bowl goes round he drinks first, and the best of the turtle, joint, or anything choice is laid before him. The chief and heads of families form the legislative body of the village and the common court of appeal in all cases of difficulty; and as far back as can be known, although without a written code, having no written language, they had well-understood laws for the prevention of theft, adultery, assault, and murder, together with many other minor things, such as disrespectful language to a chief (calling him a pig, for instance), rude behavior to strangers, pulling down a fence, or maliciously cutting a fruit tree. Many of the penalties for violation of law were severe, and death was the usual punishment for murder and adultery. Fines payable in food, sometimes providing a feast for the entire village, were not uncommon.

Village communities acted independently in their own affairs, but united by common consent, in numbers of eight or ten, to form a district, of which one particular village was the capital; and one chief, head of that village, was superior to the others and known as king. When war was threatened, no single village acted alone: the whole district assembled and held council. These meetings were out of doors. Sometimes more than two thousand people gathered together. The speaker stood up when he addressed the assembly, laid over his shoulder his fly-flapper, or badge of office, held before him a staff six feet long, and leaned forward on it as he delivered his speech. The proceedings were conducted with dignity and much etiquette and formality.

The land in Samoa is owned alike by chiefs and heads of families. The land belonging to each family is well known, and the head of a family has the right to dispose of it, though in common usage all parties interested are consulted in such matters. Members of a family who are dissatisfied may by agreement depose their head and give the title to another; and heads of families can also unite to take the title from their chief and give it to his brother, uncle, or some other relative. Notwithstanding the well-defined interest of families in the ownership of land, there seems to be a decidedly communistic practice in the use of all sorts of property. Houses, canoes, tools, garments, and money are used by all in common, or freely lent by one to another of the same tribe or clan. One may go and take up his abode in a friend's house and stay as long as he likes without charge. A Samoan cannot bear to be called stingy or disobliging. The system is a serious obstacle in the way of individual or national progress, since the thrifty are much too heavily taxed for the support of the idle, and the wise virgins are compelled to share their oil with the foolish. But there are no "poor laws." The sick, the aged, the blind, the lame, and even the vagrant have always house and home, food, and as much raiment as necessary. They cannot be made to understand the meaning of the word poverty in its European sense. "How is it?" they will ask. "No food? Has he no friends? No house to live in? Where did he grow? Are there no houses belonging to his friends? Have the people there no love for each other?"

Other chapters contain interesting and entertaining details concerning the domestic life of the islanders both past and present, their industries, amusements, clothing, houses, canoes, etc. The Samoans are noted for making fine mats, which they prize highly. Some of these involve months and even years of labor; they are preserved with great care, and frequently pass from generation to generation with a steadily increasing value. They also build good houses in their way; but the skill displayed in the construction of canoes is especially remarkable.

These are from twenty-five to fifty feet long, and the larger can carry a hundred people. The boards or pieces of which they are made are from eighteen inches to five feet long, and are put together by sewing each close to its fellow. Each piece is dressed with a rim or ledge along its edges; holes are bored through the ledges and the pieces tightly joined and sewed with cinnet, and, by the help of a little gum of the bread-fruit tree for pitch, made perfectly water-tight. The ledges and the sewing are on the inside, and on the outside all is smooth and neat and the joining is hardly visible. From stem to stern there is not a nail; everything is fastened with cinnet plaited from the fibre of the coconut husk. This is durable, and does not rot the wood as iron nails do. With care and one or two renewals of the sewing, a Samoan canoe lasts ten or twenty years.

The final chapter of the book is especially valuable for the many notes it contains concerning twenty-three other islands of the Southwestern Pacific, some of them far remote from Samoa. Mr. Turner found occasion to visit many of these in his missionary voyages; concerning others he obtained information from natives. Among them are some which are rarely visited and consequently very little known to the rest of the world. Referring to these, Mr. Turner's notes touch upon a great variety of subjects, mainly the manners and customs of their inhabitants. At *Manihiki*, a small coral lagoon, remote from other land (excepting one adjacent island like itself), and containing about 1,800 inhabitants, it is said that the sixty-seventh king was reigning in 1850—a dynasty of respectable age for coral-islanders, allowing an average reign of only a few years. The writer of these lines was personally entertained there in 1890 by the then reigning monarch, but without the means of learning, or the occasion to suspect, that his host was one of a line of rulers outnumbering, by ten or more, all the kings and queens of England from Egbert, A. D. 827, to Her Gracious Majesty, the present reigning sovereign.

At *Funafuti* some of the native pastors had devised an ocean postal service between islands sixty miles apart by using petted frigate birds as carriers. A letter, dated on Friday, written on a page of foolscap, done up inside a light piece of reed, plugged with a bit of cloth and attached to the wing of the bird, was received at its destination the following Sunday. At the *Loyalty Islands*, a little to the east of New Caledonia, the people are very warlike, and idolatry, cannibalism, and polygamy are flourishing vices. One chief had forty wives. Native doctors are employed in sickness whose principal remedies are herbs and salt water. On the island of *Uea* they seem to have applied local treatment of a very vigorous sort in some instances, judging from the reported cure for headache, which was to slit the scalp up and fold it over, and then to scrape the cranial bone with a fine-edged shell until reaching the outer membrane of the brain, allowing very little blood to escape. Sometimes the incised scalp was replaced; sometimes a thin piece of coconut shell was used to cover the aperture. In cases of extreme difficulty a sharp-pointed club, made especially for the purpose, was used to strike the weak part on the crown of the head, causing instant death. The motto of the medical profession at this island was "no cure, no pay." The dead of this tribe were buried; and departed spirits were supposed to "go west," to a place called "*Loeha*." A milder remedy for headache, in vogue at *Manihiki*, is to drink all the cocoa-nut juice you can and then stand on your head.

A native pastor at New Guinea, where he has

been upwards of seven years, gives, in a late letter to Mr. Turner, some notes of information concerning the natives in the neighborhood of Port Moresby, among which are the following items:

"13. We made repeated search far inland among the villages said to be populated by people who have tails like the kangaroo, but we could not find any. The people there say that such stories are lies, and that none of their folk have tails like kangaroos.

"14. Many of the people inland, and also along the coast, eat human flesh, and are difficult to deal with, but the Lord has watched over us, and saved us from their teeth."

A Treatise on the Law of the Statute of Frauds and other like Enactments in force in the United States of America and in the British Empire. By Henry Reed, of the Philadelphia Bar. 3 vols. Vol. I. Philadelphia: Kay & Brother. 1884.

Fraudulent Conveyances and Creditors' Bills. With a Discussion of Void and Voidable Acts. By Frederick S. Wait, of the New York Bar. Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1884.

MR. HENRY REED has undertaken a very laborious work. In his preface he says: "Of the case-law of the American and British courts the writer has sought to supply a thorough digest." He "has thought his office to be neither that of a mere scribe, nor, on the other hand, that of a person speaking with authority; the nearest illustration, perhaps, is to suppose him one who is charging a jury of judges called to decide a question of law, or as junior counsel instructing his senior," giving the foundation of doctrine, and actual examples to make this clear, gathering the cases on each side and letting them speak for themselves; criticizing them when they are opposed to each other or to some governing principle, but offering his own opinion "only when he can make his readers' task easier by so doing."

This is not, then, a book for law students, nor is it, like Blackburn's lucid and powerful little treatise, an attempt to present to the profession a condensed view of the principles of the subject, illustrated by a few selected cases, and these arranged in chronological order. The book is a great magazine of cases (not following the order of time), in which it is sought to make "the arrangement of the collated adjudications such that the place in which a case is ranged shall form a point in the logical statement of the determining principle. . . . All that is left over of the actual decisions can be grouped as being so many applications of the general rule." The author has a valuable chapter on the history of the Statute of Frauds, and he makes frequent and intelligent use of the Scotch law and the peculiar law of Louisiana and Canada. His statement of the cases is full and yet well condensed. In this part of his work he has had in mind the wants of those who have scant access to libraries. His collation of authorities upon certain points, arranged according to States, as in a note to Sec. 427; his grouping and discussion of cases in single jurisdictions, as in the case of New York, in Sec. 434; and his summaries of the law, sometimes put at the end of the chapters, as in ch. vi., are among the things that will be found very useful to the practitioner.

It is to be regretted that so careful and accomplished a writer has, by the very nature of his undertaking, largely cut himself off from the office of sifting and passing judgment on the cases. A great number of the adjudications are poisoned, as careful students soon discover, by the vice of blindly following some old and demonstrable error. But still these cases do stand in the books, and the practitioner who is search-

ing for an "authority," and perhaps cares little for the opinion of any text writer, will find great help from Mr. Reed's diligent and careful work. It seems to be an error, in chapter x., to speak of "delivery"; the phrase of the statute is "actual receipt," and the difference is important.

The old statutes of Elizabeth against fraudulent conveyances have furnished the model in our States for legislation to enable creditors to reach equitable assets, or property fraudulently transferred or held under a secret trust for the debtor. So uniform is the local legislation, that it produces almost the same results as a Federal enactment upon the subject. A general treatise upon fraudulent conveyances is for this reason especially valuable: the decisions rendered in any one State are, as a rule, authority in a sister State. Mr. Wait's book is designed as a practical guide for the legal profession, and seems to be very complete in all the details of court procedure. The nature of the property and interests available to claimants, the creditor's status, and questions of parties, pleading, and provisional relief are exhaustively discussed. The evidence and defences in this class of litigation are considered at length, including a very important discussion of the law of notice. The author cites with hesitation and reluctance the New York cases, holding that "constructive notice" has no application to fraudulent alienations, and presents with much vigor the opposite view of the question. The present time of financial misfortune seems to be opportune for the appearance of a book of this character, and we believe that the profession will find it highly serviceable.

A Practical Treatise on Electric Lighting. By J. E. H. Gordon, Member of the Paris Congress of Electricians, 1881. D. Appleton & Co.

The Electric Light: its History, Production, and Applications. By Ém. Alglave and J. Boulard. Translated from the French by T. O'Connor Sloane, E.M., Ph.D. Edited, with Notes and Additions, by C. M. Lurgren, C.E. D. Appleton & Co. 1884.

MR. GORDON is already known in the rapidly increasing literature of electricity by his treatise on 'Electricity and Magnetism.' The investigator in physical science, with his more or less æsthetic and materialistic tendencies, could not help viewing Mr. Gordon's large text, with liberal-spacing between the headings and full page illustrations of the French type, as hardly an equivalent for the price of the book. Still there were those who greeted the appearance of the book with enthusiasm. The new treatise of Mr. Gordon is also a veritable *édition de luxe*. We have again the fine paper, large print, spacious headings, and full-page illustrations. If we had lost money in some one of the many doubtful electric-light enterprises of the day, we should be tempted to be cynical, and say that the appearance of the book was in keeping with the expensive outlay of certain offices where the fabulous profits of electrical enterprises are shown to the unlearned. We nevertheless regard this treatise as the best that has appeared from the hand of its author. In it the reader will find a description of the later instruments of Ayrton and Perry and of Sir William Thomson for measuring strong electrical currents. The details of the manufacture of incandescent lights are also dwelt upon more fully than in any other treatise. If one's imagination is defective, it will be amply stimulated by the illustrations. Even a simple wire gauge has the honor of appearing in life-size—an honor which, we believe, was never before granted it. Mr. Gordon enters somewhat minutely upon the subject of dynamo elec-

tric machines. He has invented such a machine, and he gives some data in regard to its construction. It is very large, and expresses his conviction that for extended electric lighting the dynamo machine must be massive, just as the production of large horse-power requires large steam engines. It is well known that Sir William Thomson, in connection with Mr. Ferranti, has perfected a dynamo machine, which is of interest since it is the fruit of Sir William Thomson's remarkable knowledge. Mr. Gordon says of this machine: "The design is, however, essentially an electrician's design as opposed to an engineer's design; electrically the machine is admirable, mechanically I venture to think that it is impracticable."

Mr. Gordon also expresses his views upon the so-called storage of electricity. They coincide with the views of those who have most thoroughly examined this new development of the subject of electricity, and are as follows:

"The potential energy in a battery rapidly leaks out. Boilers do not leak at all. Engines are comparatively cheap, and last indefinitely; batteries are dear, and wear out rapidly. The only storage apparatus which is worthy of the name is a spare boiler full of steam with a banked fire, and a spare engine and dynamo kept warm, well oiled, and ready to start at a moment's notice."

Certain tables are appended to the treatise, giving the areas of circles advancing by tenths, and also the strength and weight of metals.

The second work on our list is an excellent treatise upon the history and present condition of the electric light. Although the authors begin with an account of the lamps of the ancients, thus following the precedent set in 'Knickerbocker's History of New York,' and although the book contains peculiarly French pictures of the lighting of the port of Havre and of a street in New York by electricity, and a view of the dramatic attitude of Franklin at the moment his finger felt the spark from his kite, still these illustrations help to tide one over the dry chapters on the absolute electrical units. Books of travel have vignettes of the modern explorer receiving savage chiefs in the centre of Africa, and why should not the effect of the advent of the electric light on the dazed humanity of Broadway be handed down to posterity in a full-page illustration? Notwithstanding these illustrations and the large print, the book contains a great deal of information due to the skilful intermingling of fine-print paragraphs and notes. The reader will find full information upon Edison's electric-light system and also upon those of other prominent inventors. The details of the many different forms of lights and dynamo-electric machines are also very well given. We learn in this treatise that to Mr. J. W. Starr, of Cincinnati, belongs the honor of being the inventor of the carbon filament lamp. It is interesting to follow the history given by the editor of the incandescent carbon lamp through its various vicissitudes; and the more purely scientific reader will be gratified by the chapter on the conditions of efficiency of this lamp.

Manual of the Mosses of North America. By Leo Lesquereux and Thomas P. James. With Six Plates Illustrating the Genera. Boston: Cassino & Co. 1884. Post 8vo, pp. 447.

THE botanical student or amateur, having mastered the ferns which grow within his reach, as is easily done, longs to undertake the mosses, which are much more difficult—difficult by nature, inasmuch as nothing can be done without a fairly good microscope and considerable expertness in manipulation, and difficult also by scientific art, the moss botanists having refined their genera unreasonably, and made much

of differences which are not distinctions. A contribution by the late Mr. Sullivant to the first edition of Gray's 'Manual,' fully thirty-five years ago, made the attainment of an elementary knowledge of our common mosses easy to the learner; the second edition gave further help to a more considerable knowledge. Afterward, when this liberal-hearted master in bryology proposed an independent volume to include all North American mosses, the subject was dropped from the 'Manual.' Mr. Sullivant died before he had completed his preparations for the work, which now devolved upon his associate, Lesquereux. But he, overcharged with palaeobotany, called to his aid his equally venerable associate, and the two bryologists gave themselves most assiduously and disinterestedly to the task, until the sudden death of Mr. James, just when the investigations were nearly completed, cast the whole editorial burden upon Mr. Lesquereux. With some timely assistance (which the preface gratefully and gracefully acknowledges), the long expected work has at length been brought out. A handsome volume it is, made somewhat more bulky than need be by the size of the type; and with it the study of mosses in this country will be vigorously renewed. There is reason to hope that the bryologist of the next generation may revert to the older idea of genera, and by re-

ducing their number increase their weight and value. We judge that the present authors would have taken steps in this direction if they had followed their own judgment instead of deferring to their model, Schimper.

The Orchids of New England: a Popular Monograph. By Henry Baldwin. John Wiley & Sons. 1884. Pp. 158, 8vo.

AN orchid-book for popular use was a happy thought, but the idea of discoursing of these plants in the order of time of flowering seems fitter for magazine articles than for a "monograph," however popular. The author has assiduously and lovingly studied the forty-seven New England orchids, especially those of Vermont, in their native haunts, has brought together a large store of information regarding them from Darwin and others, has illustrated some of them with fairly good figures as to general appearance, and has prefixed to his popular dissertations a brief and clear botanical synopsis of the genera. If, in another edition, he can see his way to throw out a deal of padding from cheap sources, will rely more upon himself, and will make and record his own observations upon the relations and particular adaptations of the various orchid flowers to their insect visitors

(much of which still waits for investigation), he will greatly improve upon his first and praiseworthy attempt.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Hanson, W. The Fallacies in 'Progress and Poverty,' in Henry Dunning MacLeod's 'Economics,' and in 'Social Problems.' Fowler & Wells Co. \$1.
Norris, W. E. Matrimony; a Novel. Franklin Square Library. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Scott, Sir W. The Lay of the Last Minstrel. With Notes and an Appendix. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Smith, Julia B. One Little Rebel. Phillips & Hunt. \$1.
Stories by American Authors. No. V. Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.
Taylor, Ida Ashworth. Venus's Doves. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Temple, George. Lancelot Ward, M.P. A Love Story. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
The General Statutes of the State of New York relating to the Formation, Regulation, etc., of Corporations, etc., etc. Banks & Bros. 1884.
The Miz Maze. A Story by Nine Authors. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1884.
The Shadow of the War: a Story of the South in Reconstruction Times. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1884.
The White Mountains: a Handbook for Travellers. With six maps and six panoramas. Fifth Edition, revised and enlarged. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.
Thompson, Prof. S. P. Recent Progress in Dynamo-Electric Machines. D. Van Nostrand. 50 cents.
Tracy, Dr. R. S. The Essentials of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. A Text-book for Schools and Academies. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.
Walford, L. B. The Baby's Grandmother. A Novel. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1884. \$1; paper, 30 cents.
White, R. G. The Fate of Mansfield Humphries: with the Episode of Mr. Washington Adams in England, and an Apology. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
Whitmore, Rev. F. W. Infidel Objections to the Scriptures Considered and Refuted. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 1884. \$1.25.

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